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Algeria	125 F.	London	40 F.
Belgium	35 F.	Luxembourg	35 F.
France	35 F.	Moscow	25 F.
Germany	35 F.	Paris	35 F.
Greece	35 F.	Rome	35 F.
India	35 F.	Tokyo	35 F.
Italy	35 F.	Washington	35 F.
Japan	35 F.	Yokohama	35 F.
Spain	35 F.		
Sweden	35 F.		
Switzerland	35 F.		
U.S.	35 F.		
U.S. Military	35 F.		
Yugoslavia	35 F.		

No. 27,681

U.S. Congressman Visits Soviet Jews, Is Quizzed, Freed

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Soviet police took an American congressman into custody for nearly an hour tonight after telling his Soviet hosts they were looking for a criminal posing as a foreigner.

The congressman, Rep. James H. Scheuer, D., N.Y., said after the incident he was sure it was not an accident, though he couldn't say for certain why he was arrested. The most likely reason, Mr. Scheuer said, was his interest in the status of Jews in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Scheuer was having dinner tonight in the apartment of Alexander Lerner, a Soviet Jew and cyberneticist who lost both his job and his Communist party membership when he applied for permission to emigrate to Israel.

At about 8:30 p.m., the congressman reported later, two policemen appeared at Mr. Lerner's apartment and said they were looking for "a dangerous Soviet desperado in the neighborhood in the guise of a foreigner," in Mr. Scheuer's words.

The police added that they would therefore have to take into custody anyone looking like a foreigner. Mr. Scheuer said he was with a group of about half a dozen Jewish scientists, and he was the only obvious outsider.

"I showed them my Diners' Club card, but that didn't impress them," Mr. Scheuer said in a light-hearted mood afterward. "I showed them my American Express card, but that didn't impress them either. I showed them my Air Travel card stamped 'International.' I told them that with that, Kosygin could fly to Buenos Aires, but even that didn't impress them. I showed them my congressional ID card, with my picture on it, and they said, 'Oh, artists can make those up.'"

Mr. Scheuer said his passport would identify him beyond any doubt.

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Anderson Discloses Cable U.S. Admits It Gave Lon Nol Fund-Raising Form Letters

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—The State Department yesterday said its technical assistance to Cambodia extended to teaching the Lon Nol government how to send letters asking for money.

Charles W. Bray, 30, the department spokesman, acknowledged that a cablegram had been sent to Phnom Penh, U.S. ambassador to Cambodia, enclosing a suggested form for use by Premier Lon Nol in soliciting funds for Cambodia's development.

The form letter, as drafted in Washington, left a blank space for how much money should be sought in each case.

This cable was made public yesterday by Jack Anderson, the Pulitzer Prize-winning columnist, who has said that he has received "scores" of secret documents from an unidentified informant. Most of the material he has released so far has been related to the Indochina war.

The cable, as quoted in part by Mr. Anderson, said:

"We believe political action necessary to finance ministers, who are generally opposed to new aid programs, arrange for an evasive or negative reaction to [the Cambodian] appeal."

"Department believes high-level political appeal needed to improve chances for success. Letter from Lon Nol to heads of prospective donor governments could help raise funds (contributions)."

Mr. Anderson said the enclosed form letter began as follows:

"Excellency: I am writing this note on a personal basis in order to bring to your excellency's attention directly the economic problem that we are now confronted with in the Khmer Republic."

It concluded:

"I am asking that your government make a contribution of \$100,000 to the fund for 1972 at a meeting to be held in Phnom Penh."

According to Mr. Anderson, Premier Lon Nol was to fill in the blank space with the sums sought from the various countries due to take part at a meeting beginning in the Cambodian capital this Friday.

Mr. Bray confirmed that such a meeting would be held, and he said that Roderic L. O'Connor, assistant administrator for the Agency for International Development, was heading the U.S. delegation.

Mr. Bray also said the United States was prepared to pledge half

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Danish King's Condition Is Very Serious

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 12 (UPI).—The royal court said tonight that the condition of King Frederik IX was "very serious."

A medical bulletin issued from Hareborg Palace said: "There is no marked change in the king's condition from this morning. It is very serious. His temperature was 39.0 (102.2 F.), his pulse 100."

Earlier, the court had said the 72-year-old monarch was semiconscious and was suffering from lack of blood circulation in the brain. After some days of improvement, his condition relapsed yesterday. He entered the hospital Jan. 3 after a heart attack.

Swedish-born Queen Ingrid, 61, was the first of the royal family to visit the hospital today.

Princess Margrethe, the 31-year-old daughter to the throne, told the weekly audience at Hareborg Palace in her capacity as regent. Princess Benedikte, 27, also visited during the day.

If the king should die, Princess Margrethe would become the first queen ever of Denmark.

Red Raids On Rise in Indochina Vietnam Attacks At 3-Month Peak

SAIGON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Viet Cong troops who are believed moving into place for a new offensive have increased their attacks to the highest point in three months, allied spokesmen said today.

The Communists were so bold they were openly collecting taxes at roadblocks near Tay Ninh, a provincial capital 50 miles northwest of Saigon.

The Communists also hit the U.S. Bien Hoa Airbase, 15 miles northeast of Saigon, destroying ammunition, and opened fire on a helicopter carrying U.S. Army Secretary Robert Froehke on a field visit to the Central Highlands, but missed. Another U.S. helicopter was shot down in the Mekong Delta, killing four.

Southern Vietnamese spokesmen reported 34 enemy-initiated incidents in the 24-hour period ending early today, the greatest number since 52 attacks last Oct. 3. One attack was at the district town of Tuy Phuoc, 10 miles north of the big central coast city of Qui Nhon, where civilians were taken along as hostages when they withdrew.

The U.S. Command, which had previously reported that two missiles had been fired at American planes Monday from Laos for the first time, disclosed today that the missiles were fired from a mobile anti-aircraft unit and that U.S. planes had destroyed it with bombs.

The North Vietnamese brought in the mobile missile unit to augment a major offensive sweeping across north and south Laos as part of what allied officials have called a general Indochina offensive planned to embarrass President Nixon during or before he visits Peking, most recent tax collectors blocked a major highway and charged civilians 50 piasters (about 12 cents) to pass.

The Viet Cong moved onto the road the day after 10,000 South Vietnamese troops pulled out of Cambodia to Tay Ninh and Cambodia soldiers abandoned their bases and followed them. It was the first known daylight tax roadblock on a major highway in South Vietnam in six months, military sources said.

In the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh, it was reported that some of the Cambodian soldiers once stationed near the Vietnam border were returning to Phnom Penh.

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MALTESE FOR MINTOFF—Thousands of his Labor party backers surrounded the car of Prime Minister Dom Mintoff in Valletta yesterday on his way to the Governor's Palace. They gave him a roaring endorsement of his handling of the British-Malta crisis.

Opposition Rally Fails 5,000 Cheer Mintoff's Malta Policy

VALETTA, Jan. 12 (UPI).—About 5,000 demonstrators jammed central Valletta today to give Prime Minister Dom Mintoff a roaring endorsement of his handling of the Malta crisis.

A second demonstration planned by anti-Mintoff forces failed to come off and some pro-Mintoff forces said their rally intimidated

Alex Borg Olivier, 22, son of the Nationalist party opposition leader, was roughed up by Labor party supporters as several fights broke out between rival factions. Some 200 Laborites threw stones at the Nationalist party headquarters and at the Times of Malta newspaper building, breaking several windows.

New U.S. Rules Allow Force To Assure Political Asylum

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—New guidelines intended to assure quick, high-level attention in Washington for foreigners seeking political asylum were issued yesterday by the State Department. They authorize "the use of force against attempts at forcible repatriation."

The new policy rules coincide with the dispute over a Soviet exchange student who reportedly slashed his wrists and throat Sunday night near Kennedy Airport in New York while being taken by Soviet authorities to an aerodrome plane bound for Moscow.

Because the case concerning Merab Kurashvili, 36, involves "no request for asylum," it is not covered by the new rules, a State Department spokesman, Charles W. Bray, said. However, the United States is "insisting on an interview" with Mr. Kurashvili to ascertain his desires," Mr. Bray said.

Mr. Kurashvili and another exchange student, Gregory Smelyi, allegedly were involved in a shoplifting incident at a supermarket in Berkeley, Calif., last week. The State Department said there was an agreement not to press charges, but the Soviet Embassy brought the two men to Washington on Friday. On Sunday they were taken to Kennedy Airport to be sent home.

Mr. Kurashvili and Mr. Smelyi were in a car with four or five Russian officials, it was said, when Mr. Kurashvili slashed his wrists and throat with a razor blade and jumped from the vehicle about 8 miles from the airport. He was returned to the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Part of Nixon Trip to China To Be Televised, Ziegler Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP).—Part of President Nixon's journey to Peking next month will be televised live in the United States and probably will be followed by a springtime visit here by Chinese table-tennis players, the White House said today.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler told newsmen that the Chinese will hire an American firm to set up a portable ground station at Peking airport which will be capable of transmitting full press coverage—voice, print and pictures—to the United States.

Mr. Ziegler, who returned this week from an advance journey to Peking, said today he relayed to the U.S. Table-Tennis Association a personal suggestion from Premier Chou En-lai that a Chinese table-tennis team visit the United States this spring in return for the ground-breaking trip to Peking last winter by a U.S. team. Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Chou suggested the Chinese come here "when the blossoms are in full bloom."

The press secretary gave no details on the schedule to be followed in China by the President and Mrs. Nixon during their Feb. 21-28 visit.

He said, however, that Mr. Nixon might visit the Great Wall, the Ming tombs and the Forbidden City in Peking, an industrial exhibition in Shanghai and a scenic lake area near Hangchow.

In addition, he said, Mrs. Nixon also will visit hospitals and schools.

Mr. Ziegler said the entire American press contingent will number about 80. While conceding this was about one-fourth the number of those who have accompanied the President on other foreign travels, he insisted, "We are very pleased with the number."

He said he felt it "represents a co-operative attitude" on the part of the Chinese.

American newsmen will be free to move about the three cities Mr. Nixon will visit, said Mr. Ziegler.

"I don't foresee any restrictive type measures," he said, and added, when asked if there would be

Mujibur Named Prime Minister Of Bangladesh

By Lewis M. Simons

DACCA, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Moving to place himself in a position of maximum control, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman resigned as president of Bangladesh today and was immediately appointed prime minister.

The new president, who will function largely as a figurehead, is Abu Sayeed Choudhury, a former East Pakistani Supreme Court justice and deputy chancellor of Dacca University. More recently, he headed the Bangladesh mission in London and led a delegation to the United Nations.

Members of the interim government, including Prime Minister Tajuddin Ahmed, were retained for posts in the new government. In addition, former acting president Syed Nazrul Islam and Dr. Kamal Hossain were named to the cabinet. Dr. Hossain was kept prisoner with Sheikh Mujibur for nine months in West Pakistan before their release last week.

The inauguration of the government followed the promulgation of a national constitution last night. The constitution calls for a parliamentary government.

In traditional black and white Bengali garb, his shoulders draped with a white shawl, Sheikh Mujibur took the oath of office in a slow, rumbling voice, a slight smile on his lips.

The oaths were administered to the president, the prime minister and the cabinet by Chief Justice Abusadat Mohammed Sayem, who himself was sworn into office this morning by Sheikh Mujibur.

An audience of about 300 in Dacca's Government House burst into wild applause and shouts when the announcement of Sheikh Mujibur's move was made. "These are bold steps," said a Bengali in the audience. "They have caught us by surprise."

No public announcement or hint of the action was made before the inauguration ceremony. The U.S. consul general, Herbert D. Sprack, was under orders from Washington not to appear at the ceremony.

U.S. diplomats were known to be disturbed over the effect this would have on their already highly unpopular presence in Bangladesh. The U.S. absence was technically correct in terms of diplomatic protocol since Washington has not recognized independent Bangladesh.

The cabinet is made up of members of Sheikh Mujibur's Awami League. By choosing to be inaugurated two days after he returned to Dacca, Sheikh Mujibur cut off from power the country's two Communist parties and



Abu Sayeed Choudhury

the two branches of the National Awami party.

Bhutto Expects Talks

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Jan. 12 (AP).—Despite an announcement by Sheikh Mujibur that no links are possible with Pakistan, President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto believes "the last word has not been spoken" on the issue, his press secretary, Mr. Ishaq Durrani, said today.

Mr. Bhutto believes that "in view of an agreement between him and Sheikh Mujibur to hold detailed discussions at an appropriate time, the last word has not been spoken."

Mr. Hassan quoted the president as having said that "meaningful" talks were not possible while Indian troops remained in Pakistan.

Gift by U.S. Company

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—A check for \$1 million was given to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India here today by the Gulf and Western Industries Co. of New York to help Bangladesh refugees.

Slashed Student Not Covered

Yugoslavs Seize 11 in Zagreb As Plotting to Upset System

ZAGREB, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—Eleven persons were arrested here yesterday and will face charges of conspiring to overthrow Yugoslavia's social and political system, the president of the Zagreb District Court said today.

The president, Vjekoslav Vidovic, also said that they had cooperated with Croat Ustaasi organizations abroad and with foreign espionage services whose aim was to separate Croatia from the six-republic Yugoslav federation.

The arrested included Franjo Tujman, a retired Yugoslav Army general, and two university lecturers, Marko Veselica and Stina Djodan, and the editor of the banned Zagreb nationalist weekly Hrvatski Tjednik, Vlado Gotovac. All four were senior officials of the Matica Hrvatska, cultural and arts association, the statement said.

The 11 had carried out hostile propaganda, based on their counter-revolutionary, nationalist and separatist program, through the press and at public meetings over the last three years, it added.

To Separate by Force

Their aim was to separate Croatia from Yugoslavia by force and other unconstitutional means and, for this, they had been setting up a counter-revolutionary organization and using legal cultural, social, sports and even working organizations, primarily Matica Hrvatska, the statement said.

President Tito last month described Matica as the hard core of the counter-revolution in Croatia. Yugoslavia's second largest republic, after criticizing its Communist party leaders for tolerating the growth of nationalism and separatism.

The court statement said investigations have been set up into the activity of the arrested persons and that they may be charged with violating an article of the Yugoslav criminal code. The article provides for "severe punishment."

Earlier, Belgrade radio reported that the homes of about 50 other persons had also been searched on suspicion that they had engaged in "counter-revolution activity."

Observers believed the group involved could be the so-called revolutionary committee of 50 attacked by President Tito last month as the main force behind the attempted counter-revolution in Croatia.

U.S. Student Beats the Market to Expose It

By Terry Roberts

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (UPI).—A 19-year-old college sophomore apparently played a persuasive voice on the telephone into a \$200,000 stake in the stock market last month without putting up a penny in cash.

Abraham H. Treff of Philadelphia, a student at St. Joseph's College there, said yesterday that he had opened accounts at six prominent brokerage houses, where many transactions were executed at his request.

He said he had never appeared at the offices of any of the firms and had never signed any papers to open an account. He said he had looked up the names of the firms in the Philadelphia telephone directory.

His goal, he explained, was not to get rich but to show that the rules of the New York Stock Exchange are not enforced and that some brokerage firms would ignore sound business practices to obtain commissions.

In no case did he receive physical delivery of the stocks purchased for him. However, in each case he received a printed confirmation of his purchase, listing the amount he owed. These sums theoretically came due five business days after each trade was executed.

Mr. Treff's confirmations and other written materials from the brokerage firms indicated that his accounts in most cases were carried somewhat longer than the five days, before he entered sell orders or the firms took it upon themselves to sell.

As he did not put up the cash to pay for the stocks, he was not entitled to collect them or the profits. It is not legal to buy stocks and use the profits from their sale to pay for them.

He said the idea for his project came up during a discussion with friends concerning the effectiveness of Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate. Mr. Treff contended that anybody could "do what he's doing," and set out to prove it.

He said in a lengthy interview in New York that at least a dozen brokerage houses had turned him down when he telephoned to ask to enter stock-market orders without first appearing in person.

But he said he was successful in opening accounts at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith; Reynolds Securities; Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis; White, Weld & Cox; Wells, Volin & Co.; and Yarnall, Biddle & Co.

At Reynolds Securities, confirmation slips bearing Mr. Treff's name and home address indicated that he held 1,100 shares in Polaroid at one time, with a market value of nearly \$100,000.

Early in January, Mr. Treff related, he received a telegram from Reynolds, demanding payment of \$114,000 by 1 p.m. that day. Failing payment, the telegram stipulated, the firm would

be forced to sell out the account. Payment was not made and all of Mr. Treff's shares were sold.

He picked his stocks through research. "I went to the library and I got Standard & Poor's yellow sheets. I was watching the market every day. Like I noticed that when Polaroid went down to 88 it would usually go up and when Natoms went down to 65 it would usually go up."

These statements indicated that Mr. Treff was a fairly close watcher of the Big Board's ticker tape. He said he never went to offices where he had accounts, but would visit other offices and watch the electronic displays of the ticker tape.

Exchange Investigating

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—The New York Stock Exchange said today it is "aggressively investigating" the Treff affair. It said every registered representative involved will be summoned to the exchange for interrogation. "We will also question their supervisors and take whatever disciplinary action is necessary," it said.

British Wound 4 in Belfast In Battle of Machine Guns

BEELAST, Jan. 12 (UPI).—British soldiers wounded four gunmen in machine-gun and rifle battles in Londonderry today, the army said.

An army spokesman said there were no British casualties.

The first battle erupted when five men armed with Thompson submachine guns and rifles fired on an army helicopter swooping low on the fringe of the Roman Catholic Bogside District in a search for gunmen of the Irish Republican Army, the spokesman said.

The pilot then called in 100 ground troops of the Coldstream Guards, who battled the attackers for almost two hours and saw their fire hit three men, the spokesman said.

While the firefight raged in open ground off Iniscarra Road, another gunman opened fire on the nearby Bligh's Lane army post. Guardsmen there returned answering fire and saw the attacker fall and be dragged away by friends, the spokesman said.

A mob of about 80 men then rushed the post from the Bogside, throwing mail and gasoline bombs, he said. The soldiers drove them back with volleys of CS gas.

Troops who searched the main battle area afterward found "pools of blood but no bodies," the army spokesman said. "We're sure we hit at least three of the five, although two may have escaped unhurt," he said.

In another incident, an unidentified man was shot to death tonight in the Roman Catholic Lower Falls district of Belfast and British soldiers seized a man with a pistol in the area, an army spokesman said.

Meanwhile, a government spokesman in Belfast said that some Northern Ireland cabinet ministers and parliament members are carrying pistols to thwart possible political assassinations.

At least one former cabinet minister has hired two armed bodyguards and others were practicing shooting on a private firing range outside the capital, other government sources said.

The sources said the decision to make guns available to the parliament at Stormont was made after the shooting death of Jack Barnhill, a Unionist senator, in his home near Strabane five weeks ago.



REWARDED—Maj. George Styles, 43, has been awarded the George Cross for bravery in dealing with terrorist bombs in Northern Ireland. Among others, he disarmed two bombs planted in Belfast's Europa Hotel last October.

Afro-Asian Group To Send Mission To Bangladesh

CAIRO, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—The Afro-Asian conference today avoided a serious split over a proposal to admit Bangladesh by agreeing to send a fact-finding mission to the newly-created state within two months.

After five hours of private discussions, it was decided to form a committee representing the secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization to make an on-the-spot study and report back to the 63-nation body.

The Pakistani delegation, under Mahmud Ali, walked out of the conference Monday, when it opened, in protest against allowing a four-man Bangladesh team to attend as observers.

Mr. Ali said at the time that his country would drop its membership if Bangladesh were admitted to the organization.

Spanish Publisher in Exile Told by Court to Face Charge

has been closed by the government, was ordered today to appear in court within 10 days to answer charges he had endangered the state by publicly criticizing the Franco regime.

Mr. Calvo, who has been in Paris since shortly before his newspaper was closed Nov. 28, was ordered to appear in the Madrid Public Order Court or be declared a rebel against the state. Mr. Calvo has maintained that he is a "loyal" opponent of the government.

The notice in the government Gazette said Mr. Calvo is charged with "endangering the peace and independence of the state."

Mr. Calvo, 55, in a series of newspaper articles from France, has accused the government and specifically Vice-President Luis Carrero Blanco, of pressuring his newspaper to change its independent editorial policy.

A conservative turned liberal, Mr. Calvo is one of the advisers to Don Juan de Borbon y Battemberg, the father of Spain's officially designated future king, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon.

Mr. Calvo visited Don Juan in Lisbon before going to Paris to begin his series of newspaper attacks.

His newspaper was closed on a technicality that some stockholders' names were falsified.

Editor Antonio Fontan resigned in late December to clear the way, he said, for a reopening. The newspaper's editorial staff voted to back him as editor if the newspaper reopened.

The Ministry of Information has said it wants the newspaper reopened. A new management less critical of the government apparently is one of the sticking points.

Article in Figure
PARIS, Jan. 12 (AP).—In an article in the newspaper *Figure*, Mr. Calvo today called on Generalissimo Francisco Franco to form a new government on the lines of Gaullist France to save the country, and himself, from disaster.

He said Gen. Franco currently was confronting the Catholic Church, a policy which Gen. Franco had once advised Argentine dictator Juan Peron "to avoid at all costs" and which brought about the downfall of

U.K. Miners Try to Stop Coal Trucks

Clashes Reported On Picket Lines

LONDON, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—Clashes broke out on picket lines today as Britain's striking coal-miners struggled to make their walkout felt.

The pickets were ordered out by the National Union of Mine workers to speed the effects of the strike, which started Saturday night.

The 280,000 miners are demanding a 47 percent rise in pay that now ranges from £13 to £30 a week.

The National Coal Board, which administers the mines for the government, has refused to go over 7.9 percent.

Some of the first effects of the strike were felt in Wales, where several schools closed today for lack of coal. Merchants warned that supplies for houses could soon run out. Millions of homes in Britain still use open coal fires despite the swing to central heating over the last 10 years.

2 Democrats Ask U.S. Recognition For Bangladesh

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy called yesterday for early recognition by the United States of the new government of Bangladesh.

Sen. Humphrey, D. Minn., who has entered the race for the Democratic presidential nomination, said in a statement that "whatever standard for recognition is applied to an individual country, Bangladesh meets it."

Both he and Sen. Kennedy, D. Mass., have supported the Bengali movement in what was formerly East Pakistan. Sen. Kennedy, who is chairman of a Senate subcommittee on refugees, visited Indian refugee camps last fall. He was refused an entry visa to Pakistan.

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Bangladesh Gets Recognition of Poland, Mongolia

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—The Polish and Mongolian today recognized Bangladesh, the fifth and sixth nations to do so.

Poland's deputy foreign minister, Jan Mikolajczyk, is visiting New Delhi, informed the Bangladesh mission here of the decision.

Earlier today Mongolia, through its ambassador, also notified the Bangladesh mission of its recognition. It was recognizing Bangladesh.

East Germany and Bulgaria recognized Bangladesh yesterday, following the earlier example of India and Rumania.

With that, the police agreed to release him. They offered to take him and Vladimir Lerner back to the Lerner apartment, but the police decided to take him to the hotel to find the passport.

Instead, according to Mr. Scheuer, the police took him and Vladimir Lerner, 29-year-old son of his host (who speaks English), to a neighborhood police station.

"They put us in a little room with one light bulb," Mr. Scheuer said by telephone tonight. "We were in there about half an hour, 40 minutes. All of it up to now had been informal, not too serious."

Now this first lieutenant drew himself up and made a speech—now it's a United Nations session, and he has Vladimir translate every sentence to me.

"I wish to inform the congressman," he said, pausing to let him translate that much, "that we have made extensive inquiries. We have found that there is a group of congressmen visiting Moscow. We have found that there is a Congressman Scheuer from New York. And we think you are that Scheuer."

Mr. Scheuer said he didn't see how the arrest could have been an accident. The arresting officers had sufficient evidence that he was an American congressman, he said. "If they didn't know what that meant, they could have picked up the phone and called headquarters to ask."

He noted that he had raised the question of the position of Jews in Soviet society in several meetings with Soviet officials during the past ten days. (Mr. Scheuer is here with a House Education subcommittee.) He also had one three-hour discussion on the Jewish question with Alexander B. Chasovnikov, editor of the important weekly *Literary Gazette*, and himself a Jew. All these discussions were relaxed and friendly, Mr. Scheuer said.



OOPS—Workmen discussing the best way to retrieve a small car which dropped into the hole when a stretch of street in Naples collapsed yesterday. No one was hurt.

New Offer Reportedly Slated NATO Seeks to Settle Malta Dispute

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Faint signs of a break in the stalemate negotiations over Britain's base on Malta surfaced today.

In Brussels, the NATO ambassadors were understood to be working on a fresh offer to put before Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff.

Western diplomats, however, were very close-mouthed about what the package would contain and there were conflicting reports about it.

Some sources suggested that it differed very little from the \$55 million that Britain has already offered on behalf of its North Atlantic Treaty partners as a yearly rental for the base.

Other informants said that the new proposal is somewhat bigger but that it contains stiffer terms than Mr. Mintoff has sought.

In Valletta, the Maltese capital, a spokesman for Mr. Mintoff reflected the more optimistic atmosphere. "There is a lot of movement going on," he said. "All kinds of contacts. I hope to God something will happen."

Mr. Mintoff has been demanding \$18 million and proposing curbs on the future use of the base that distress London.

Over the past several days, the withdrawal of forces from the installation. However, diplomats who visit the Foreign Office daily say that officials there seem less resigned than they were several days ago to Britain's departure from the island.

Whether the NATO ambassadors can agree on a new package and whether it will persuade Mr. Mintoff to lift his Saturday deadline for Britain's departure were still open questions tonight. Another Brussels meeting will be held tomorrow or Friday.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Lemaitre today said that it would be difficult to find a way out of the impasse.

"In view of Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff's attitude, it will be very difficult to break the deadlock," he said in Paris after conferring with President Georges Pompidou.

At the same time, officials here and in Brussels were taking great pains to dampen reports in the British press of an Anglo-American "row" or "rift."

In Brussels, a NATO spokesman took the unusual step of saying after today's meeting:

"There was a general show of solidarity with Britain in its difficult negotiations."

There are differences between Washington and London but, as far as can be determined, they are only tactical. Both capitals want the British to stay in Malta.

Washington thinks that a more generous offer will achieve this end. London contends that Mr. Mintoff is so erratic that a better offer will simply increase his demands.

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Government Denies It

French Communists Detect Closer Paris-NATO Links

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 12 (UPI).—The Elysee Palace today strongly denied charges that France was flirting with NATO.

Following the weekly cabinet meeting, the government spokesman said that charges made over the past several days by members of the French Communist party had been "greeted with hilarity by the President of the Republic."

Last night, Georges Marchais, leader of the French Communist party, charged specifically that the present government was "modifying" Gaullist policy, which had been a total withdrawal from the unified military command of the Atlantic Alliance. Mr. Marchais said that France was now participating in a number of NATO projects and charged that Mr. Pompidou had made a secret agreement with President Nixon in the Azores regarding French participation in allied defense.

Mr. Marchais's comments appeared timed to coincide with the arrival here of Joseph Luns, the NATO secretary-general, who is on a tour of alliance members.

Luns Meets Pompidou
Mr. Luns met with Mr. Pompidou for an hour today and tomorrow will meet with Defense Minister Michel Debré. Leaving the Elysee this afternoon, Mr. Luns told reporters, "I do not think there has been a change in French policy regarding NATO."

It seemed clear that even if Mr. Marchais's charges were true, they would not be admitted either by the Elysee Palace or by the NATO secretary-general. Observers here were quick to remember that the French decided against participation in a new NATO communications system a year ago when word leaked out of their imminent participation.

French ties to NATO are an extremely sensitive subject here both because Mr. Pompidou would not like to offend the Soviet Union, a self-imposed ally of Gaullism, and because it would win him no friends among the lingering Gaullist orthodox in France. But despite this, it is clear that Mr. Pompidou, in his manner, has improved French relations with NATO.

Jacques Isard, *Le Monde's* military writer, asserted today that there was truth in some of Mr. Marchais's charges. Mr. Isard said, however, that De Gaulle himself had been seeking to bring NATO in late 1965, following the Warsaw Pact's withdrawal from the Atlantic.

Integration Rejected
"All evidence indicates," wrote Mr. Isard, "that if the French Army has maintained and perhaps increased its cooperation with the Atlantic organization, it remains still true that French officials continue to reject the principle of an integrated Atlantic defense, which, in their judgment, limits each nation's freedom of action."

Mr. Isard said that under De Gaulle the French Army began again to participate in some NATO military maneuvers and that even under De Gaulle the French military exchanged technical and communications information with NATO and that French liaison officers remained attached to NATO commands, at least after 1968.

He also pointed out that it was under De Gaulle and following the French invasion that the French military doctrine known as "all horizons" was quickly dropped and that a strategy similar to NATO's "flexible response" was adopted that could be coordinated with NATO policy.

The Communist party leader's allegation that France was participating, along with seven NATO countries, in the construction of the *Avance* communications submarine to be used for undersea tracking, was confirmed by Mr. Isard.

The two men also agreed that France had indeed decided 10 days ago to increase its defense budget for 1973 by 8 percent.

Under the new rules for cases involving political asylum, the State Department's operations center must be notified immediately of any such request from a foreign national. This also provides notification to the White House.

Outside the United States, the guidelines state that requests for asylum should be reported even though "it is the policy of the United States not to grant asylum at its units or installations within the territorial jurisdiction of a foreign state."

"Temporary refuge for humanitarian reasons" may be granted, however, "in extreme or exceptional circumstances" of danger.

These limitations on asylum abroad do not apply, State Department officials said, to "deserters" with intelligence information. These cases are handled under separate rules.

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France Firm On Retaining Gains of EEC

PARIS, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—France firmly wants Norway and Ireland to join the Common Market, it will not allow new moves to disrupt what the common market has achieved so far, the government spokesman said here today.

State Secretary for Information Leo Hamon told reporters that President Georges Pompidou was to open a cabinet meeting today. "France will be adamant on this point," Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann also reported to the government on his talks here last week with Norwegian Prime Minister Trygve Bratteli and the negotiations between the community and Ireland in Brussels.

"Logic of Its Own"
Mr. Hamon later told reporters "France sincerely wishes all the countries to join the European Economic Community."

"This was told to Norway Prime Minister during his visit to Paris while his attention was drawn to the fact that the community's achievement so far has a logic of its own and that France felt it a duty to defend it."

As Mr. Pompidou said at the end of last year (in a television interview)—and he repeated the term today—France will be adamant on this point.

In Brussels, the Common Market Six and Britain began today their last formal negotiating session in a bid to tie up all outstanding loose ends in Britain's 18-month-old entry negotiations.

The meeting, at the de Gaulle Hotel, is scheduled to end at midnight tomorrow for setting a long list of technical points.

Points to be settled include final adoption of a special law tool for the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. There already an agreement in principle that they will enjoy industrial and agricultural free trade with the members of an enlarged community but will be exempt from fiscal harmonization, safeguarding their present financial status.

More technical issues outstanding are aids for British sheep producers and the date of British adoption of the nomenclature of the EEC's common external tariff. Britain is seeking a two-month postponement for the adoption of community farm regulations in the apples and pears sector.

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Ladies Home Journal Plans Its Own Book About Hughes

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (UPI).—The controversy over whether Howard Hughes wrote the memoirs which McGraw-Hill Inc. plans to publish was further complicated today by a Ladies Home Journal announcement that it will publish authorized Hughes "memoirs" from another source.

A spokesman for the magazine said the memoirs will appear in the February issue and will be accompanied by a reproduction of an authorization signed by Mr. Hughes. The memoirs are written by novelist Robert P. Eaton, based on "intimate, personal interviews" which Mr. Eaton had with Mr. Hughes over a 12-year period.

McGraw-Hill and Life magazine announced jointly today that publication dates of their autobiography will be brought forward because of "intense public interest," AP reported. The book, previously scheduled for publication on March 27, will now be published on March 6. The three-volume work, scheduled for March 10, 17 and 24, will now appear in the issues dated Feb. 11, 18 and 25.

Social Lodges In U.S. Lose Suit on Taxes

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (NYT).—The Treasury Department was told yesterday by a three-judge federal court here that it may no longer grant tax exemptions to fraternal organizations that exclude blacks as members.

Any income earned by these groups will be taxed, and people who donate money or property to them can no longer deduct the amounts from their taxable income, the court said.

It ruled, however, in a suit brought by an Oregon black, that private nonprofit clubs, such as country clubs and other social groups that are exempted from income taxation by federal law, do not lose their tax-exempt status if they bar blacks.

The key to the decision was the special tax status granted to fraternal orders that invest part of their funds for charitable purposes and to support the lodges and provide insurance benefits for their members.

Considered a Benefit

According to the court, this amounts to a benefit granted by the government to the club members and thus means that the government is "discriminating and encouraging the clubs' discriminatory actions. Because the federal government is prohibited by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments from discriminating on grounds of race, the court concluded that this makes the favored status of discriminatory fraternal orders unconstitutional.

The decision will apparently affect the 2,164 Elks lodges, the 3,950 Moose lodges and the 1,500 Eagles lodges. All three groups have provisions in their national charters that limit membership to white males. There are 1.5 million Elks, 1.1 million Moose and 825,000 Eagles.

The court held that the exemption from taxation of nonprofit clubs does not involve the government in the clubs' discrimination because the clubs are granted no benefits by the government.

Lay Catholic Unit Says U.S. Bishops Err on Finances

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 12 (NYT).

The National Association of Lay Catholics, an organization of lay Catholic laymen, declared yesterday that Catholic bishops in the United States are issuing incomplete and misleading financial reports, and are also spending more than \$6 million a year in lobbying to obtain tax support for Catholic schools.

The NAL, formed in 1967, made its conclusions in its second annual report, compiled after a year-long study. It said that the bishops, by presenting only cherry-picked or central office accounts in their financial reports, have excluded any accounting of the total income and assets of more than 18,000 Catholic parishes.

The association released the text of a telegram sent yesterday by Jack York, of Detroit, its national president, to President Nixon. The telegram described the lobbying campaign of the bishops as "ethically unjustifiable."

New Envoy to Prague

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP).—President Nixon announced yesterday he will nominate Albert W. Shriver Jr., a career diplomat, to be ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Mr. Shriver, 65, envoy to Guinea since March 1970, will take over in Prague from Malcolm T. Yon, who has become ambassador to Yugoslavia.

"This material brings Hughes's story up to close to the present time," the spokesman said.

Mr. Eaton reportedly met Mr. Hughes when Mr. Eaton was beginning his career in Hollywood, where he became a film producer and the sixth husband of actress Lana Turner. Mr. Eaton is the author of the Hollywood novel "The Body Breakers."

Meanwhile, McGraw-Hill, which plans to publish Mr. Hughes's alleged autobiography in March, said the tapes on which the book is based had been returned to Mr. Hughes and are not available for authentication through voice wave tests.

A spokesman for McGraw-Hill said that Clifford Irving, the author of the book, "honored his agreement and sent back all tapes."

"Got Himself Trapped"

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12 (AP).—Mr. Hughes may have cooperated in the disclosure of his alleged autobiography, but he tried to deny it when attorney advised him it was libelous, a former Hughes aide says.

Noah Dietrich, 82, an aide to the industrialist from 1925 until 1937, said, "I think he went into this thing and he's got himself trapped and he's trying to get out of it."

U.S. Reds May Issue Cards

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12 (WP).

The card-carrying member of the Communist party may reappear soon.

Gus Hall, the U.S. party's general secretary, says that the party is seriously considering a return to issuing membership cards, a practice abolished more than 20 years ago to avoid what he called legal harassment by the government.

Mr. Hall, here to promote his campaign for the presidency, said the revival of party cards had been urged by younger members "who are not intimidated by the forces of oppression." A decision will be made at the party's national convention next month in New York, he said.

There are about 14,000 Communist party members in the United States, according to Mr. Hall.

High Court Case Points Up Role 2 Justices May Play

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (WP).—The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that trial judges may not stiffen a defendant's punishment on the basis of prior felony convictions that were obtained when the accused was not represented by counsel.

In a 5-to-2 decision, the court called on a federal district judge to reconsider the maximum 25-year term he gave convicted bank robber Forrest S. Tucker in 1953 after finding out about a criminal record that included invalid convictions.

The ruling was denounced by dissenting Justice Harry A. Blackmun, joined by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, as merely "a fine and acceptable exposition of abstract law," but unrealistic because it was unlikely to affect the trial judge.

In reply, Justice Potter Stewart said it was "callous" for the dissenters to assume, now that it was clear that two of Tucker's prior convictions were invalid, "that the trial judge will upon reconsideration 'undoubtedly' impose the same sentence."

Justice Stewart's sharp split with Justice Burger and Justice Blackmun emphasized the "swing" role that has been

U.S. Court Rules Song 'Dixie' To Be Not Abusive to Negroes

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12 (AP).

"Dixie" is best described as a "typical American song with a gay and catchy tune" and is not racially abusive, the U.S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals said in a ruling yesterday.

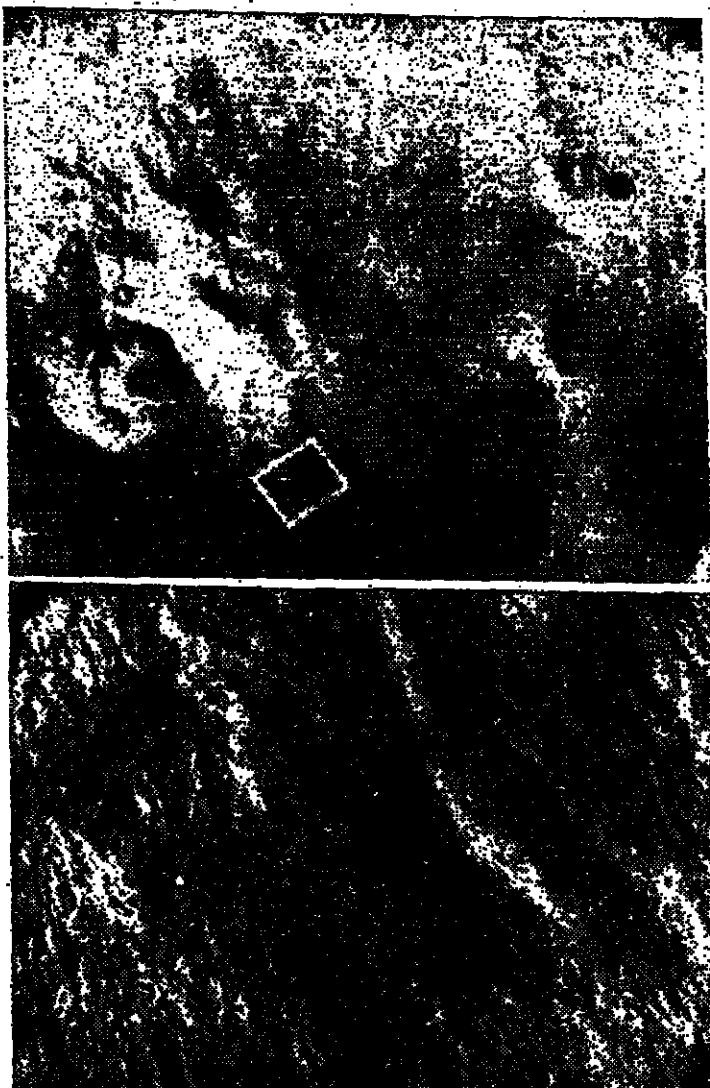
The court made the observation in upholding the suspension of 23 black pupils who walked out of a rally at Jonesboro, Ark., High School in 1968 because "Dixie" was played.

The appeals court held that the constitutional rights of the pupils were not violated by the suspensions.

All pupils were advised that the song would be played at the rally and were told if they did not wish to attend, they could report to the auditorium, the court said.

Violated Regulations

But despite the warning, the pupils attended the rally and violated school regulations by walking out, the court said. Parents of two of the pupils appealed a ruling by a U.S. district court, which dismissed their case on grounds no federal question was involved. Although not sought in the original complaint, the parents asked on appeal for an injunction barring the playing of "Dixie" at school functions.



MARS CLOSE-UP—Clearing of dust storm on Mars let Mariner-9 take these photos of the surface and send them back to the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. Top photo is a wide-angle frame covering 271 by 346 miles, showing a complex of craters on a broad plateau. Lower photo, made five minutes later with a telephoto lens, covers 27 by 34 1/2 miles of the area in the white frame. It shows the most intricate details yet made available of the surface of the planet.

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Mars Storm Clears, Mariner Photos Reveal New Mysteries

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (NYT).—The dust storm on Mars is over and the Mariner-9 spacecraft, in orbit around Mars since last Nov. 13, is sending to earth the most detailed pictures of another planet ever made public.

The pictures have already revealed areas of landscape deeply pitted in a manner that has scientists mystified. Also evident are extensive "leopard-spot" patterns, great, canal-like canyons, signs of volcanic activity and of heavy erosion.

"The process that might duplicate this type of pitted topography on earth," according to Dr. Robert Sharp, of the California Institute of Technology, "is so out of phase with what we've thought about Mars that it's just amazing."

The Mariner mission is being carried out by Cal Tech's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, in Pasadena. While two Soviet vehicles are also reportedly sending Mars photographs, so far as is known here, none have been made public.

The "leopard-spot" patterns are of special interest in that some, if not all, seem to change from week to week. Thus, they bear on the mystery of the so-called "wave of darkness" in which portions of the Martian surface become darker in the spring.

It was once widely thought that this was the springtime rebirth of vegetation. However, more recent observations of the Martian environment have shown it so hostile to earth-type life that the latter's existence on Mars has seemed doubtful.

According to Dr. Carl Sagan, director of the Planetary Science Laboratory of Cornell University, the spots or blotches seem to be more in width down to the smallest size observable by Mariner-9. The latter is roughly the size of a baseball stadium.

Many, but by no means all, of the blotches seem associated with craters. Either they lie on the crater floor or trail off from the crater like a comet tail. This has suggested to some that they might be "wind shadows" where a hill or other feature protected the downward area from dust deposition.

However, Dr. Sagan said in a telephone interview, it is not yet possible to assign a firm explanation. "Nothing," he added, "excludes a biological explanation. At least you cannot say it is out of the question."

Dr. Sagan has long argued that there is at least a remote possibility of finding life on Mars, though he has recently assigned it a low level of probability.

The timetable of the Mariner orbit is such that every 19 days it scans the same region under the same angle of lighting. Thus, by re-examining an area at 19-day intervals—or at one-day intervals—it is possible to see if any changes have occurred, apart from those attributable to different lighting.

It is in this way that one spot has been seen to change markedly, with indications of change in a number of others, Dr. Sagan said.

Dr. Bruce Murray, professor of planetary science at Cal Tech, said: "Clearly, Mars has presently active surface processes."

No longer, he added, can the surface be considered a "fossil" that, like the surface of the moon, has been little changed for a billion or more years.

Drs. Sagan, Murray and Sharp are members of the Mariner scientific team.

Party Elects Saragat
ROME, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—Giuseppe Saragat was elected today to the executive of the Social Democratic party. He returned to the party last month after a seven-year term as president of Italy.

New Pentagon Fund Requests Seen Likely

\$300 Million Needed
For A-Subs, 747 Jets

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (WP).

The Pentagon is preparing to ask Congress for up to \$300 million extra in its current budget to speed work now on two big new strategic projects—one to bolster future nuclear deterrent forces and the other to enable the President to control them better in a crisis.

The Defense Department wants the extra money now to:

- Accelerate work on a successor to the Navy's Polaris and Poseidon missile-carrying submarines.
- Equip the White House with a trio of Boeing-747 jumbo jets that would be on airborne command posts for the President to use in a nuclear emergency.

Securing any last-minute changes under defense officials who asked not to be identified by name—say that a supplemental budget request for the current fiscal year is expected to be sent to Capitol Hill, probably later this month.

First Look Coming
At about the same time, lawmakers will be getting their first look at the Pentagon's budget submission for next year. That fiscal 1973 request is now expected to be about \$83 billion, up more than \$4 billion from this year's request and the biggest step-up in defense since the Nixon administration took office.

But rather than wait for that new budget, the way was paved for Congress, a process that takes about a year, the Pentagon wants to get rolling as soon as possible on these two special projects.

In the planned supplemental request, most of the money is earmarked for a seat on the air-borne command post, code-named "Silver Dollar."

The new planes would eventually replace three older 707 jets that have been stationed at nearby Andrews Air Force Base, Md., for possible emergency use for almost 10 years.

Their mission: to whisk the President, his advisers and other civilian leaders into the air to escape nuclear attack and also to enable them to stay in touch with retaliatory land and submarine-based missile and bomber forces.

The missile-submarine project, known as ULMS, was put into development last year by the Pentagon, and is slated for a big expansion at a cost of possibly \$500 million next year.

But the Pentagon claims that in order to make that big step-up from this year's ULMS budget of \$110 million, it needs to pump extra funds in now.

There has been no decision to produce a fleet of these ULMS submarines, and the project could eventually be cut off if there were a U.S.-Soviet arms pact.

Israel Declares Lansky a Danger To Public Peace

JERUSALEM, Jan. 12 (Reuters).

American underworld figure Meyer Lansky today was declared a "danger to public peace" by the Israeli minister of the interior, paving the way to his expulsion from the country.

Lansky, 70, alleged gambling kingpin in the United States, has been fighting a long legal battle to get out of Israel after authorities refused to extend his tourist visa. He arrived here in July 1970.

Lansky had appealed to the supreme court to instruct Interior Minister Joseph Burg to justify his refusal to grant him Israeli citizenship.

Mr. Burg's answer to the court was that Lansky had been convicted of offenses in the United States and "We have, therefore, come to the conclusion that his extended or permanent residence in this country was a danger to the public peace."

Under the Israeli Law of Return, all Jews have the automatic right to settle in Israel unless they have a criminal past that the authorities deem a danger to the state.

The court has still to give its final decision on Lansky's appeal.

Waldheim Deplores Chinese Nuclear Test

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 12 (AP).

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim deplored today Communist China's latest nuclear test, conducted last Friday.

A UN spokesman, who was asked for Mr. Waldheim's comment on the experiment, replied, "He said that of course he regrets and deplores any nuclear test in the context of the General Assembly resolutions on this subject" which are against all testing.

Meningitis Deaths Rise Near Paris

PARIS, Jan. 12 (Reuters).

Two more children have died and five are hospitalized in what health authorities fear may be an epidemic of spinal meningitis in an eastern Paris suburban area, officials said today.

The latest victims are a 3-year-old boy who was taken to a hospital yesterday and a child, 2, admitted on Monday.

A boy, 4, died last Wednesday and another child died Dec. 28, authorities said.

House Delegates in Brussels Comment Congress Seen Ratifying Devaluation Soon

BRUSSELS, Jan. 12 (UPI).

Rep. Al Ullman, D. Ore., acting chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said today he was confident that enough progress could be made on U.S.-European trade problems to allow Congress to ratify devaluation of the dollar.

Rep. John W. Byrnes, R. Wis., the ranking Republican member of the committee, delegation visiting Brussels, said he was sure Congress would act "promptly and affirmatively" if President Nixon's devaluation package contained the right ingredients.

Addressing a news conference at the end of a three-day fact-finding visit to the European Common Market capital, the two congressmen said they had learned much about Common Market attitudes toward trade.

Some Confidence
"Speaking for myself, I come away with some confidence that there will be sufficient concrete progress in the short run, as well as in the long run, toward negotiations on trade that we can go back and pass necessary legislation on gold," Rep. Ullman said.

Friday, Ambassador William D. Eberle, President Nixon's special trade negotiator, will resume talks with the Common Market Commission on short-term trade problems.

Congress, in the coming weeks, must vote on the ratification of President Nixon's decision to increase the price of gold from \$35 to \$38.

The proposal to devalue the dollar will be accompanied by a package detailing short-term trade concessions from the Common Market and burden-sharing moves by America's allies in NATO.

Agricultural Interests
A press statement issued by the whole 15-man delegation said that during their talks at the Common Market Commission, the committee members "stressed particularly the deep concern that U.S. agricultural interests were not being adequately considered in the implementation of the common agricultural policy."

Rep. Ullman said the committee "can understand the rationale behind the agricultural policy, and we can see the rationale behind the preferential agreements with the associate members, and the Mediterranean countries."

"But that doesn't mean to say that we concur, or that it's right in the long run," he said.

Rep. Ullman urged a phasing out of the agricultural policy, which favors high support prices to protect farmers' incomes to the detriment of imports and of consumer prices.

The congressman said the fact 1972 was an election year would not prevent Congress from passing the administration's planned trade legislation package.

The committee members are scheduled to leave Brussels tomorrow, with most of them returning to the United States.

U.S. Lends Dominican Hotel \$126,422 to Promote Tourism

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (NYT).

The Agency for International Development is lending \$126,422 to provide a swimming pool, filter system, a diving board, underwater lights and extensive restaurant and bar equipment for a privately-owned hotel in the Dominican Republic.

AID officials explained that the loan was to "promote tourism" to help the Dominican economy.

Included in the AID-supported loan are such items as a refrigerated display case for salads and desserts; swivel bar stools; toaster griddles, frying kettles and hot plates; an electric frankfurter warmer and a dry-cleaning press.

Details of the project were contained in copies of agency documents obtained from an independent source by Sen. Clifford P. Case, R. N.J., and The New York Times. Sen. Case said yesterday that he had already taken up the matter with AID officials.

"...Barring some extraordinary explanation," he said, "this is a shocking misuse of the AID program."

An AID spokesman explained that the swimming pool, bar and restaurant equipment was for the Pinar Dorado, a 50-room hotel near Costanza, about 60 miles north and west of Santo Domingo. It is privately owned.

The spokesman said that the agency was contributing the \$126,422 as part of a \$350,000 loan to the private developers by the Fund for Investment and Economic Development, an agency of the Dominican Central Bank.

"After all, the Inter-American Development Bank loaned them [Dominican Republic] \$7 million in 1967 for these purposes and the World Bank is right now carrying out a survey of the northern Dominican coast to spot likely areas for tourism."

Last year, U.S. officials said, 70,000 tourists visited the country and are estimated to have spent \$15 million. Last year the Dominican Republic's budget was balanced at \$920 million and estimated per capita income was \$321.

"We think that the promotion of tourism is a legitimate use of AID funds," an official of the agency said.

"After all, the Inter-American Development Bank loaned them [Dominican Republic] \$7 million in 1967 for these purposes and the World Bank is right now carrying out a survey of the northern Dominican coast to spot likely areas for tourism."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—There are more than 88,900 "critically deficient" highway bridges in the United States, including several long-span bridges which could cause a heavy loss of life if they collapsed, a government report says.

The Federal Highway Administration made the preliminary estimate in a report to Congress; but it said limited funds will allow it to replace only 50 of the most hazardous bridges this year—a move which will use up half of its \$280-million authorization for bridge replacements.

According to the agency, there are approximately 563,500 bridges in the United States. "About 88,900 are considered critically deficient. And an estimated 24,000 of these deficient bridges are on the federal-aid highway system," the report said.

The report also said that out of the 563,500 bridges more than 400,000 were built before 1935.

The report, the first of its kind, was a result of the investigation into the collapse of the 40-year-old Silver Bridge over the Ohio River at Point Pleasant, W. Va., Dec. 15, 1967. Forty-six persons died and nine were injured when the bridge toppled into the river.

Both the Hennico and Chesterfield county school boards adopted resolutions calling the Merhige opinion and order "detrimental to the public schools." The two boards said they would appeal the judge's decision.

Cosmos-471 Launched

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (UPI).—The Soviet Union launched the 471st in its Cosmos satellite series today, the Tass news agency said. Tass said the satellite would "continue space research under a program announced earlier."

No Commission Made For Nixon's Portrait

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP).

A White House spokesman said yesterday that artist Andrew Wyeth had not been officially commissioned to do a portrait of President Nixon.

Mr. Wyeth said Monday that Mrs. Nixon had asked him to paint the President's portrait "and I agreed to do so."

Assistant press secretary Helen Smith said that no one has been officially commissioned; but when Mr. Nixon decides to have his portrait painted, Mr. Wyeth probably will be the one to do it.

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South Asian Irony

The many disastrous aspects of President Nixon's policies in the Indian-Pakistan conflict have masked the main irony disclosed by the Anderson Papers. It is that the Nixon-Kissinger approach, favoring Pakistan over India, helped bring about precisely what it was their chief objective to forestall: a Soviet victory and a major increase in Soviet influence in the subcontinent and the Indian Ocean.

Until columnist Jack Anderson published the secret minutes of White House meetings, observers could only guess at the rationale behind Mr. Nixon's decision to abandon a quarter-century of American impartiality in the subcontinent's feud. But the minutes show Mr. Kissinger's overriding concern from the beginning of hostilities that Soviet military aid and Soviet vetoes in the United Nations would enable India to destroy its chief adversary—and the balance of power on the subcontinent—by attacking and dismembering West Pakistan once East Pakistan had been conquered. Strictly in terms of great power rivalry, Pakistan's supporters—the United States and China—would be the losers, while the Soviet Union as India's backer would emerge predominant in the area.

Other top administration officials, however, expressed doubts about the Kissinger thesis that India was planning with Soviet support to attack West Pakistan. Ambassador Keating in New Delhi urged the White House to favor India, which not only was the inevitable victor but had the better moral case. This course would have avoided leaving India with Moscow as its only backer, but Mr. Keating's advice was ignored, if indeed it ever reached the cloistered President.

Mr. Nixon's isolation from the first-hand advice and argument of the government's own experts is one of the striking revelations

of the Anderson transcripts. Though incomplete and therefore perhaps not revealing the entire story, they do show Mr. Kissinger as an all-powerful intermediary handing down presidential orders and discouraging doubting questions even about minor tactics. A chief executive who fails to expose himself to the fullest information, free debate and the challenges of others to his prejudices can hardly be protected from blunders by even the most brilliant White House staffs.

Not only is it improbable that the Kissinger-Nixon analysis was correct. The special irony was that their acquiescence over eight months in President Yahya Khan's bloody repression of East Pakistan helped thrust India into Russia's arms and create the danger of the very war Mr. Nixon was trying to avoid. CIA director Helms told one White House meeting that Moscow's "major policy switch" to support Indian military action did not occur until "just prior to Chinese emergence into the UN scene" in the fall.

As early as mid-April, Ambassador Keating in New Delhi argued that open American pressure on President Yahya Khan for a political settlement—rather than the cautious, secret persuasion that failed—would better fit the realities of Pakistan's deterioration, India's predominance and Bangladesh's emergence. "We should be guided by the new power realities in South Asia which, fortunately, in the present case, largely parallel the moral realities as well," he reportedly cabled Washington.

It was by ignoring the moral realities, misjudging the power realities, and failing to heed—or to be informed of—the political realities that Mr. Nixon put the United States on the slippery slope to its present predicament in South Asia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Senator Humphrey Announces

Sen. Hubert Humphrey has a long history of government service, a long memory and apparently a limitless supply of determination and hope. In formally confirming his candidacy for President, the former vice-president conveyed not just an eagerness to run but also a belief in something just this side of political predestination. It was, Sen. Humphrey observed, only on his second try for mayor of Minneapolis, his second try for the vice-presidential nomination and his second try for the presidential nomination that he had achieved each of these goals. Now, he was aiming for a second try at the presidency, and he left little doubt as to how he thought that would turn out. Although no quarter was given either Richard Nixon or his record, Mr. Nixon's model came to mind in the senator's plain intention to capitalize on his past defeats, to give them some special, larger meaning in relation to himself and the electorate:

"...with determination and faith, a man or a nation can grow from defeat. Persistence and tenacity are old American virtues... We Americans have gone through much of the same kinds of trial and error, of victory and defeat together... we... are determined to get back on our feet, to put our house in order, and get our country moving again."

For all that he has been in national politics some 24 years now and, perhaps more than any other candidate, is identified with the rising and falling fortunes of his party—its successes and failures, its excesses and its strengths—Sen. Humphrey, nonetheless arouses sharp feelings within that party itself. So he does not appear as Mr. Nixon did in 1968, the reassuring if unexciting party familiar, the man whose service had earned him yet another try for the job and whose selection was acceptable to all factions. On the contrary, Sen. Humphrey, no matter what his fate in the prenomination struggle, is bound to elicit strong emotions win or lose. Emotions already prefigured by his candidacy. Crudely put, they are rage and remorseless hostility on the part of many of those associated with the early anti-war movement and the ill-starred Chicago convention of 1968, and feelings of sheerest

dread and agony on the part of those friends who fear his candidacy will only avail this very decent man yet another humiliation. Nothing very restful there.

Apparently Sen. Humphrey shows well in the polls, and apparently, too, he has mobilized money and support in abundant measure from some very influential quarters of his party. To this must be added his extraordinary gift for campaigning and rousing the enthusiasm of the skeptical or disaffected—a talent he put to nearly decisive use three and a half years ago. But to the extent that the Democratic party permits its campaign against Mr. Nixon to turn into a kind of grand internal heresy proceeding against itself on Vietnam, Sen. Humphrey figures to be among the first led to the stake. He may, as he recently indicated, attempt to frame the issue in the context of his Salt Lake City speech (which more or less broke with then-current policy) and focus on what he would have done as distinct from what his elected opponent has done. But it is by no means clear that his opponents for the nomination will be content to deal with the issue—his greatest weakness—that way.

Probably there is near unanimity now among most of the Democratic candidates on Vietnam policy. Probably, too, most of them will have to strain to distinguish large differences among themselves on other issues. And the pressures of the electorate are such that candidates tend as the campaigning becomes intense to hunker down together in a rather blurry middle position—everyone is for what his principal opponent is for only with this difference or that. Looking over Sen. Humphrey's statement in Philadelphia Monday, you get a clear impression that his is ideologically in the mainstream of 1972 Democratic candidates. And considering his particular history, you realize that the advantages of familiarity and recognition are pretty well balanced off against the disadvantages of enemies made and an excess of Auld Lang Syne. So performance will be everything. It will determine whether a majority of those on whom the nomination depends regard his persistence as gutsy or appalling, as evidence of an abundance of public spirit or of an excess of ambition.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Italy, NATO and Malta

The Italian government is now hanging by one hand from its tightrope, saved for the time being by the intervention of Mr. Saragat, the former president, who has called upon the four parties in the coalition to re-examine the situation created by the decision of the Republican party to leave. Coinciding with the Malta dispute, the

crisis takes on wider implications. The transfer of more NATO facilities to Italy could tempt the Italian Communist party to stir up the issue of Italy's membership of NATO, though there is no sign that there would be much immediate response from a public concerned mainly with domestic issues.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 13, 1897

PARIS.—Reports from Bombay are more and more alarming. It is said that the plague is spreading, that the number of deaths is on the increase and that the illness now strikes not only natives, but also Europeans. The panic caused by this news is at its height and it is feared that the epidemic will extend beyond its original centre, and people whose imaginations are excited, already see it traversing the seas and invading Europe.

Fifty Years Ago

January 13, 1922

DETROIT.—Mr. Henry Ford is prepared to buy the Lincoln Motor Co. when the Leland properties in this city are offered at auction on February 4. It is learned that Ford is willing to bid as high as \$11 million if necessary. If he takes the plant, he will retain Mr. Henry B. Leland as president and Mr. Wilfred C. Leland as general manager, and will continue the manufacture of high-priced cars, looking to foreign and domestic markets.



Politics and Strategy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Ever since the Indian-Pakistan war, there has been considerable doubt here about the wisdom of President Nixon's military strategy in backing Pakistan, but there should be little doubt about the political strategy he had in mind when he sided with Pakistan and China against India and the Soviet Union.

He wants to be in a position to campaign for re-election on the proposition that he is the man who reduced the American expeditionary force in Vietnam from 550,000 to 40,000, who brought China out of isolation and established a line of communication to a quarter of the human race, who defused the Berlin problem, and began the process of negotiating the control of strategic nuclear weapons. Nobody understands the potential power of this argument as well as his Democratic opponents.

The Nixon "lift"—to use the latest White House jargon—is not toward Pakistan but toward Peking. The "China opening" is the key to his bid for re-election as "a man of peace" and according to those who think they understand his diplomacy in the Indian-Pakistan crisis, he was determined not to oppose Pakistan and risk the possibility that China would call off his Feb. 21 trip to Peking.

Politics Prevail

Nobody in authority here will admit it publicly, but privately officials concede that there was a conflict between Nixon's world military strategy and his domestic campaign strategy, and the considerations of presidential politics prevailed.

In terms of the world strategic struggle for bases, allies, and control of the sea, there was a powerful case to be made for Washington backing India. Aside from the obvious point that India is the most populous democracy in the world, and Pakistan a weak dictatorship, India dominates the sea routes between Japan and the oil fields of the Middle East, which are vital to Japan's spectacular economy and which, on present official calculations here, will be supplying between 30 and 35 percent of U.S. petroleum products by 1980.

Nobody knows this better than the Soviet Union. Moscow learned in the Cuban missile crisis that it could not bring its influence to bear all over the world without a vastly expanded navy, and has been building its naval power ever since. For example, Moscow now has over 200 attack submarines to 34 for the United States, and while we still have more nuclear subs than the Soviet Union, the official estimate in Washington is that, by 1973, Russia will have more nuclear submarines than the total number of nuclear and diesel-powered subs in the U.S. Navy.

Long before the Indian-Pakistan war, the Soviet Union had built a naval base for India at Visakhapatnam on the Bay of Bengal, and one of the military arguments in Washington for avoiding an open break with India was that India was obviously going to win with the military and diplomatic aid of Russia, which would then be seeking access to the naval base at Visakhapatnam, or failing that, offering much needed aid to Bangladesh in return for military facilities at Chittagong, the new nation's port, also on the Bay of Bengal.

Considerations

No doubt there were many other considerations in the President's decision to back Pakistan. Nothing is ever quite so simple as a choice between a good military strategy and a good presidential campaign strategy. The President had personal ties to the Pakistani leaders and to the leaders of the other Muslim countries, which happen to control much of the oil of the Middle East, and while he understood the pressure of the Bangladesh refugees on India, he did not think this justified India's open aggression across the Pakistan borders.

Nevertheless, with all the different pressures of military strategy and political campaign strategy tugging him in opposite directions, the belief of well-

informed men here is that the short-range political advantages of protecting the China trip and the possibility of reaching at least a limited accommodation with China, were decisive with Nixon.

Aside from politics, his argument is that reaching even the beginnings of an understanding with China may do more to avoid conflict in the Pacific than anything else, and if the cost of this is a temporary squabble with India and the establishment of Soviet naval and air power in the Bay of Bengal, a U.S.-China accommodation may be worth it.

This, of course, is one of the weaknesses of dramatic diplomacy and spectacular summit meetings set long in advance. The President had bet so much on the Peking trip that he could not easily risk losing it. And once he protected it by opposing India and siding with Peking, he created new problems with his allies in Japan and Korea.

Concerned

Here, for example, despite Nixon's personal assurances, are President Chung Kuei Park of South Korea saying that he will watch the Nixon Peking visit

"with deep concern," and the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, Nobuhiko Ushiba, warning that Nixon's trip might be "the beginning of a process of unraveling our (U.S.-Japan) mutual security in the Far East." These fears, however, though natural, are probably groundless. Nixon is not going to Peking to sell out the Japanese or the South Koreans or the Chinese Nationalists, but to create an atmosphere of conciliation, and through it, the basis for his own re-election.

It is silly to accuse him of acting against India because he was irritated by Prime Minister Gandhi or grateful to the Pakistani government for shipping Henry Kissinger into China. He has much larger objectives in view. He doesn't want to enhance Soviet naval and air power across the oil routes to Japan, or increase Moscow's ability to blockade U.S. energy supplies at the other end of the world, but these are long-range considerations.

Re-election is much closer at hand and the China trip will look good on satellite television from the Forbidden City even if it solves nothing at all.

New Hampshire's Issues

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—There is an outside chance that something substantial may emerge from the New Hampshire presidential primary—a discussion of some of the fundamental economic questions facing the country.

Don't bet your last nickel on it, but the circumstances are such that the candidates may be forced to talk about some of the real problems facing the country, particularly the way in which we finance essential public services.

Despite the calendar photos of snowy mountains, white church spires and village greens, New Hampshire is a heavily industrial state. The constituency to which the presidential hopefuls are campaigning is predominantly that of working men and their wives.

Tax Crisis

While unemployment is lower than in most states, there is a serious tax crisis. New Hampshire is the only state in the nation with neither an income tax nor a sales tax. As a result its property taxes, already among the highest in the nation, went up another 15 percent last year.

To meet the crisis, Walter Peterson, the progressive Republican governor, has called a special session of the legislature for the four weeks leading up to the primary elections. Despite previous defeats, he will try again to pass a state income tax to provide increased aid to localities and property tax relief for the homeowners.

Tax issues will be uppermost

on the minds of the voters as they prepare to cast their presidential ballots, a fact the visiting campaigners seem to recognize.

The inequities of the existing tax system—not only in New Hampshire but across the country—were prominently mentioned in the opening campaign salvoes of Sens. Edmund S. Muskie and George S. McGovern.

McGovern said when he filed, "Men who work for a living in the factories of Manchester, or the mills of Berlin, or who own a small business here in Concord... and who earn ten or twelve thousand dollars a year, are paying more in taxes than men in Boston and New York who earn more than \$200,000 a year from buying and selling commodities they never see. Americans don't mind paying taxes—they only want to know the system is fair—and today they know it is not."

Muskie came onto the New Hampshire television screens waving to "redistribute wealth and power to help the many who are in need instead of the few who are well off."

"Workers still pay for basic necessities and pay their taxes, while over a hundred millionaires pay no income tax," he said. "Farmers are forced off their farms while Standard Oil is guaranteed a profit. And millions of Americans still suffer under staggering property taxes, while revenue-sharing dies to pay for corporate tax cuts."

This is just rhetoric, of course, but in the coming weeks Muskie

and McGovern can be pushed into detailing their plans for tax reform and income redistribution. They will be pushed to do so, because their rivals, Sen. Vance Harke of Indiana and Mayor Simon Yorty of Los Angeles, are both running as champions of the "little guy."

The time seems to be right for a discussion of all these issues. Last year's Serrano decision in California has triggered a nationwide chain of court rulings against the current property tax base of public school financing. A suit on the issue is pending in New Hampshire.

The President may offer proposals of his own on the school finance problem in the State of the Union address; by March, revenue-sharing and welfare reform legislation are expected to be near the floor-action stage in the House and Senate, respectively, and the President's Commission on School Finance will be submitting its report.

Populism

Democrats will be reading and arguing about a soon-to-be-published book called "A Populist Manifesto" written by Jack Newfield and Jeff Greenfield, the latter a speechwriter for John V. Lindsay. Not only Lindsay but George Wallace and Hubert Humphrey will be down in Florida, testing their variants of "populism" in a state where that kind of politics worked well in the 1970 midterm campaign.

Newfield and Greenfield argue that the time is right to return to American politics the economic passions jettisoned a generation ago, and to "redress the balance" in the distribution of power and wealth in America. They offer their own program for doing so which is a good bit too radical for any of the presidential hopefuls to adopt.

But their sense of the timeliness of the economic issues seems right, and there is a chance that if too many irrelevances do not intervene, the necessary debate can begin in New Hampshire and Florida in the next two months.

agreement here and in Washington, the Soviet Union achieved a goal of at least 20 years' standing: strategic parity with the United States. Moscow's military power may still be slightly less imposing and considerably less mobile than Washington's but in strategic nuclear terms, the two seem roughly equal for the first time.

On the discomfiting side of this diplomatic ledger, relations with China must come first. After the shouting matches between Soviet and Chinese delegates at the UN in December and subsequent propaganda trades from both countries, it appeared that Moscow and Peking were frozen into a veritable cold war.

From Moscow the flavor of this relationship is reminiscent of the American attitude toward the Soviet Union in about 1949: complete hostility, a willingness to ascribe wild irrationality to the other side, and dark pessimism about the future. (The Americans may have been right in 1949, of course, and the Soviets could be right now.)

Anxiety about China was compounded in July when President Nixon announced his intention to visit Peking. By nature profoundly suspicious, the Russians tended to ascribe hostile motives to both Mr. Nixon and the Chinese. It may sound silly on this side of the country, but many Soviet leaders do fear a Sino-American compact directed against the Soviet Union.

Sophisticated people here who do not subscribe to such conspiracy theories nevertheless join in suspecting Mr. Nixon's intentions. "If he is trying to scare us by dealing with Peking," one said recently, "it won't work. Nixon cannot persuade us to do anything which we do not believe is in our own interest."

By all outward indications—and these are never the whole story in Moscow—the Soviet Union is genuinely eager to exploit Mr. Nixon's offer of "an era of negotiations." Soviet interests, of course, are not always identical to America's but officials here insist that they are anxious to control the arms race with the United States. Preliminary agreements at the SALT talks provide some evidence that this is true.

But there is obvious fear here that Mr. Nixon's era of negotiations is meant to be conducted from a "position of strength" as the Russians say in their continually harsh anti-American propaganda. "Why, on the eve of a summit conference, is Nixon pursuing policies of confrontation by supporting Yahya Khan and bombing North Vietnam?" one Russian asked recently. Mr. Nixon seems to be a source of discomfort in the Kremlin.

Another disquieting development for Moscow is the expansion of the European Economic Community. The prospect of a bigger and more unified Common Market contradicts Soviet plans for Europe. When the new leader of the West German Christian Democratic Union, Rainer Barzel, was in Moscow last month, Premier Alexei I. Kosygin reportedly used harsh language to mock the notion of the Soviet Union would ever work through EEC bureaucrats in Brussels to do business with member nations of the community. (EEC plans are fulfilled, this is indeed what the Soviets will have to do in several years.)

Japan is another source of anxiety here. The Soviets are courting the Japanese, but without obvious success. Japanese businessmen have not jumped on the chance to trade more with the Soviet Union. On the contrary, reports from Tokyo indicate they are now more interested in trade with China. For Moscow, a Sino-Japanese axis would be as grave a development as any plot between Washington and Peking.

Finally, there must be some concern here about the great costs of the Russian military commitments, new and old, especially in India and Bangladesh.

It was relatively easy to cheer India on to victory in December. It will be both difficult and expensive to sustain the benefits of victory. China will certainly be competing for influence in Bangladesh. Moscow may find it has a costly new ally in Dacca—into which Moscow alone must keep aloft.

And the Soviets may find, as Washington has already, that it isn't easy to deal with a strong-minded woman whose armies have just won a decisive victory.

View From Moscow

Soviet Diplomacy: A Look at the Ledger

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW.—At the beginning of this year of intense diplomacy, Soviet policy-makers must regard their country's international position with a strained combination of satisfaction and discomfort. They can point to major accomplishments, no doubt with pleasure. They can also find numerous reasons to worry about the future.

The Indo-Pakistani war brought 1971 to a triumphant close for the Soviet Union, though at some cost. For once Moscow backed a winner simultaneously humiliating the Chinese and embarrassing the Americans. As a result of the war, the Russians apparently gained a stronger foothold in South Asia, and a new intimacy with the world's second largest nation.

The cost of all this was small, at least in the short term. Moscow paid with the embarrassment caused by its aggressively pro-Indian (and thus isolated) position at the UN during the war.

Success in Europe

Soviet policy in Europe also bore sweet fruit during 1971, though perhaps less than was hoped for. Moscow reached a Berlin agreement with the Western powers which hardly altered the status quo. This should make possible final ratification of the 1970 Soviet nonaggression treaty with West Germany, the basic element of Moscow's elaborate effort to ratify the existing political map of Europe.

According to Soviet plan, that map should be finally ratified at a European security conference, once anticipated for 1973, now more likely in 1972. But European diplomats agree that the conference will take place, and that it will give the Russians what they want, including general recognition of East Germany.

The Soviet leaders have also had the satisfaction of watching a contest for leadership and subsequent purge in China, now their principal adversary. (Other goings-on in Peking were less comforting.) The Middle East situation got no worse, if it got no better. Survival of the Alende regime in Chile (which Moscow treated with extreme care until December, when a high-level Soviet delegation visited Santiago) must have provided further pleasure.

And during 1971, by common

Obituaries

Padraic Colum, Irish Novelist, Poet, Playwright, Dies at 90

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Padraic Colum, 90, the Irish poet, playwright, essayist and novelist, died yesterday at a nursing home here. He had been in the home since he suffered a stroke in the summer of 1970.

The funeral service and burial will take place in Dublin. It was the fortune and misfortune of Mr. Colum to have been born at the right time. Irish literature was at its zenith in the first decade of this century when he was a young man writing poetry and plays in Dublin. These were the years of the Irish renaissance—of William Butler Yeats and James Joyce, of Lady Gregory, George Moore, the poet A.E. (George W. Russell), Sean O'Casey, John Millington Synge and James Stephens. Mr. Colum was an acquaintance and admirer of all, a confident of some, a perceptive critic and revealing biographer of many.

In his own right, he was a gentle, lyrical poet, a whimsical teller of tales for children, an able historian and essayist, a founder of the Abbey Theatre and, potentially, a fine dramatist. But the Irish renaissance was filled with so many towering figures that Mr. Colum was sometimes overshadowed when many thought he should not have been.

Wedding Trip to U.S.

In 1914, Mr. Colum left Ireland. He and his wife, the critic Mary Gunning Maguire Colum, came to America on a wedding trip and stayed. But Ireland never left him. In the United States, he continued writing with a love of his native land.

"It was an economic affair," he said of his move to the United States. "I got jobs to do here. I found publishers."

His volumes of poetry, plays, romance, children's stories, essays, travelogues and history



Padraic Colum

France Orders Storeowners To Tag Goods

PARIS, Jan. 12 (AP)—French shopkeepers in the habit of charging whatever the traffic will bear have only 21 days left in which to break it.

From Feb. 1, every article displayed for sale in France, in store windows or inside the store, must bear a clear price tag, with the price in francs and all taxes included.

Everything from a 50-centime pair of shoelaces to a diamond ring behind a security-glass window on the Rue de la Paix must be priced.

Or almost everything. The law which becomes operative Feb. 1 exempts perishable food and goods sold in bulk from strict individual labeling.

Restaurants, laundries, garages and other establishments offering services to the public must display their tariffs clearly and boldly.

The government's objective, besides protecting the public, is to use price tags as another way of fighting inflation. It says it will make price increases more evident and will also promote increased competition, another means of battling inflation.

China Will Exchange Envoys With Cyprus

HONG KONG, Jan. 12 (Reuters)—China and Cyprus have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level immediately, the New China News Agency reported today.

The agency said a joint communiqué on the move was signed in New York on Dec. 14.

The communiqué said the Chinese firmly supported Cyprus in its "just struggle against foreign intervention and interference in any form."

Cyprus is the 53d country to establish diplomatic relations with China. A number of other countries recognize Peking, but have no diplomatic relations.

numbered more than four dozen. He also did considerable book reviewing, and he and his wife taught at various times at Columbia University and elsewhere.

Mr. Colum was born in Longford, in County Longford. By the time he was 18, he was writing seriously. After attending local public school he held a railroad job briefly, but he spent more time juggling poetry on the backs of train schedules than carrying out his clerical duties. Before he was 20, he was in Dublin writing in earnest.

His first poems appeared in a weekly journal started by Arthur Griffith, founder of the nationalist Sinn Féin movement.

The publication of his poems brought him to the attention of Yeats and Synge and Lady Gregory. Coming out of the National Library one day, he struck up an acquaintance with Joyce. This was to result, among other things, in a volume of recollections, "Our Friend James Joyce," that Mr. Colum wrote with his wife.

"We talked of them," Mr. Colum wrote in "The Road Round Ireland" of the encounter. "...and we walked toward his home on the north side of the city. For most of the way he listened, rather triumphantly, to what I had to say for myself."

His first play, "The Land," was produced at the Abbey when he was 20. He was planning a series of plays about Ireland—a kind of "Comédie Humaine"—when there was a falling-out over Abbey policy with Yeats, who had come into control in the theater. In the ensuing argument, Mr. Colum, although a founder, on his connection with the Abbey. Yeats felt the Abbey should be literary, while Mr. Colum wanted it to be nationalistic.

Al Goodman, 81, who waded his baton for many stars of the stage and radio in the 1920s and 1930s, died Monday.

Mr. Goodman, a conductor, composer, pianist and arranger, was born in Nikolai, Russia. His father, a cantor, sang 5-year-old Alfred and other members of the family out of Russia.

When young, Mr. Goodman played the piano and plucked songs for a music publisher before being asked by Earl Carroll in 1916 to collaborate on a show. They wrote the score and book for "So Long Letty," which became a smash hit.

Show With Jolson

In 1918, Mr. Goodman was invited by Al Jolson to do the show "Bubba," which also was a success.

Mr. Goodman liked to tell about how Jolson started using "Mammy" in his songs. "That was in 1919 or 1920," the arranger once recalled. "Jolson was at his peak, but the music of 'Rock-a-bye Baby' didn't seem to give him a chance. It was too loud because I was getting everything I could out of it and he couldn't rise above it."

"Suddenly, Jolson stopped short and yelled, 'Mammy—I can hear every bit of the Old Southland in that music. Why should I sing to that?'"

And that, the story goes, is how Jolson's "Mammy" was born.

Mr. Goodman was soon in demand for conducting shows, and he waded the baton for "Vandies," "Scandals," "Rio Rita," "Strike Me Pink," "Follow Thru," "Sons O'Guns" and "The Cat and the Fiddle," among other shows.

In 1933, Mr. Goodman entered radio and was heard on "Show Boat," the "Big Parade," the Fred Allen show and others.

Pastor Charles Westphal

MONTPELIER, France, Jan. 12 (AP)—Pastor Charles Westphal, 75, president of the Protestant Federation of France, died yesterday.

Mr. Westphal, who was born in Montpelier, studied theology in Paris, New York and Edinburgh after World War I, in which he was twice seriously wounded. After being ordained and serving in a country parish, he moved to Paris in 1928 as secretary-general of a student Christian movement.

In 1929 he returned to pastoral life in Grenoble, saving many Jews from Nazi hands during the war and aiding the Resistance.

Jacob Mboya Arawo, 147

NAIROBI, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Jacob Mboya Arawo, oldest known citizen of Kenya's South Nyanza District, near Lake Victoria, has died at the age of 147, the Kenya News Agency said today. He left three wives, 134 grandsons and 103 granddaughters.

Pierre Beaumont de Wagner



NEW JOB—Glenn T. Seaborg, former chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, a Nobel laureate, and former chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley, explains a formula during his first day as a chemistry professor at the Berkeley campus—in freshman chemistry. His students took his presence calmly.

Tribe in South-West Africa Stirs Against Johannesburg Fire Rocket Into Israel

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 12 (AP)—Displaying almost unprecedented resistance, the powerful Ovambo tribe is heading for a showdown with the white rulers of South-West Africa.

The Ovambo problem is simple: they don't like the terms under which they must labor in white commerce and industry; more than 13,000 of them have stopped work in a series of strikes which began in mid-December and spread across the territory.

Authorities shipped more than 12,000 of them back to church-mouse-poor Ovamboland. Police reinforcements have been sent there from South Africa to help maintain order. There have been no serious incidents.

Officials blame the unrest on "agitators."

Meanwhile, production is slowing in the key mining industry. In Windhoek, the capital, white students collect garbage and handle menial chores on the railroad. Factory output is curtailed, municipal services crippled and hotels and restaurants are hampered. Servants and housewives are tackling domestic work.

Confident Talk

White spokesmen talk confidently of replacing recalcitrant Ovambos with more docile labor from the Damara, Kavanjo, Herero and Nama tribes. This optimism seems misplaced.

Ovambos make up almost half of South-West Africa's total population of 750,000. They are probably the most skilled and sophisticated of available African workers and comprise 30,000 of the territory's labor force of 45,000.

The tribal reservation of Ovamboland sprawls along the northern frontier with Portuguese Angola. It is strictly off limits to unauthorized visitors.

'Suitable' or 'Slavery'

The contract labor system, which is at the center of the dispute, goes back half a century. Local white authorities describe it as "suitable" and "beneficial."

But it has been called "slavery" in the United Nations.

Ovambos cannot leave their bleak homeland except under work contracts usually lasting 18 months. Arrangements are made by the South-West African Native Labor Association (SWANLA), formed in 1943 to save employers the trouble of recruiting.

Employers only have to complete an order form which specifies the type of worker wanted: A, B, C, or P. A, a local label for black juveniles, and pay a \$33 fee.

Ovambo applicants are medically checked, X-rayed and graded for the type of work SWANLA considers suitable.

When an Ovambo is hired, an Okangoko, or mark of engagement, is given.

The 49-year-old politician was treated at a hospital for a cut on his brow and bruises to his face. It was not known why Mr. Kapwepwe was attacked.

Mr. Kapwepwe, who resigned from the government of President Kenneth Kaunda last August and had, only this morning, been sworn in as an opposition member of the National Assembly.

France Planning to Impose Bans On Snowmobiles for Personal Use

PARIS, Jan. 12 (AP)—France will soon ban snowmobiles for personal use.

Environment Minister Robert Poujade will allow exceptions only for emergency or maintenance services in Alpine resorts. His ministry is sending out decrees banning the vehicles to the mayors of mountain communities, who for legal reasons must actually promulgate the decrees.

The bans will be imposed because of the noise the machines make with their two-stroke engines, shattering the clear still air of the Alps. They have already been outlawed on local initiative by at least five ski resorts.

Only 500 or 600 of the machines are reported to have been sold in France.

ment bracelet, is clamped on his wrist. He receives a train ticket, shirt, shorts, blanket and some bread and put on a train to his destination while his family stays behind. About 30,000 men are processed like this every year.

A class-A general laborer gets \$25 cents (\$10.97) a month plus "good wholesome food... as well as free housing." B and C class workers and Picanins get less money, but about the same food and housing.

No Guarantee

Ovambos contend that they get no guarantee that the "masters' part of the contract will be fulfilled. Some white farmers openly advocate withholding of wages until the contract is completed.

Many tribesmen dislike their jobs, but are unable to switch to other work.

The work stoppage was placed in some perspective when white schoolboys who filled in for striking Ovambos on the railroad were paid 100 rands (\$14.97) a month, which was described as the standard wage for white laborers. White students who helped on the Windhoek garbage trucks received 2 rands (\$2.66) a day.

Reports coming from Ovamboland itself are sketchy, but they are reliable indications that the strike has caused an upsurge of political interest.

Major Concern

A major concern there is the selection this month of a new chief commander for the tribal legislature at Ondangwa.

Chief Oshana Shilim, criticized by many younger Ovambos as a spineless front man who allowed himself to be used by white authorities, died in a car crash last November.

There are reports that many feel the chief should be elected and not appointed by the South African government through the Ovambo Executive Council.

Philipus Kaluvu, headman of the Ukwanyama clan, is favored to become chief. He was worked as a contract labor domestic servant.

The white man needs Ovambo muscle more than the Ovambos need their puny pay. All signs indicate that the authorities will have to relax the contract labor system.

Athens to Court-Martial 8 Jan. 20 on Bombing Charges

ATHENS, Jan. 12 (Reuters)—Eight Greeks face court-martial here beginning Jan. 20 charged with the manufacture and placing of bombs in Athens, the prosecutor of the Athens military judiciary said here today.

According to legislation passed by the army-backed regime, the maximum penalty is life imprisonment.

The prosecutor, Panayotis Nikolaidis, said at a press conference that the group was responsible for a series of explosions in Athens from September, 1968, to May, 1971, when they were arrested. The group planted time bombs in various parts in central Athens, he alleged.

The prosecutor said the leader of the group, Ioannis Valiakis, 28, made several trips abroad to contact the leaders of the Panhellenic Liberation Movement, founded by Andreas Papandreu, exiled former minister and son of the late George Papandreu, who was head of the powerful Center Union party and the last elected premier of Greece.

He also charged that Mr. Valiakis had set up a workshop in Stockholm for the manufacture of bombs that were smuggled into Greece by persons with forged passports.

He added that Mr. Valiakis and Ioannis Kyriazis, another defendant, went to Rome in 1969 and the Middle East. They seek an experienced executive to spearhead this effort.

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Palestinians Fire Rocket Into Israel

BEIRUT, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Palestinian guerrillas rocketed the Israeli settlement of Kiyat Shimon early today in retaliation for yesterday's Israeli attack against southern Lebanon, a guerrilla spokesman said tonight.

The Israeli settlement, which is just south of the Lebanese-Israeli border, suffered damage and a number of killed and wounded, the spokesman added.

In Tel Aviv, military spokesmen said one 100-pound, 130-mm rocket exploded above a kindergarten shelter at 4 a.m., causing no casualties but slight damage to the shelter and other nearby buildings.

The Israelis "returned the fire," the spokesman said.

Palestinian guerrillas also claimed they blew up an Israeli minefield in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights last night, destroying an Israeli tank and killing or wounding the tank's occupants.

In Retaliation

The guerrilla spokesman said a Palestinian soldier party fired heavy rockets against Kiyat Shimon "in retaliation for the enemy's attack against the Arkoub region (of southern Lebanon) yesterday morning."

"The rockets scored direct hits on their targets and inflicted material and human losses on the settlement," the spokesman added.

The spokesman said the Israelis opened up with heavy artillery against the raiders, but they managed to withdraw safely to base.

The Israelis also shelled the Lebanese villages of Khayyam, three miles north of the border, and the nearby village of Sarda, with heavy artillery, the spokesman added.

There were no casualties in the shelling but farm buildings suffered material damage, guerrilla sources said.

Later today, Premier Saeb Salam toured the region and assured the people that the "army will speed up the construction of shelters."

Mr. Salam also promised that financial compensation would be paid to the people whose houses were destroyed in the Israeli attack.

Reports Tell Of Kurd Raids Against Iraq

TOLL IN TWO CLASHES
IS PUT AT 129 DEAD

TEHRAN, Jan. 12 (AP)—Reports reaching here said 86 persons died in clashes between Iraqi forces and Kurdish rebels at March garrison, near Hozieh yesterday.

The reports said a group of rebels raided the garrison but failed to take it, and 43 were killed on each side.

An earlier report said 43 men, including three officers and nine soldiers, were killed in a clash between Iraqi forces and Kurdish elements in Solaimanieh, in northwest Iraq.

The Solaimanieh clash took place Sunday and Monday following a Kurdish protest against the expulsion of thousands of Kurds from 60,000 Iraqis ordered to leave by the Iraqi government.

Refugees leaving Khaneqan, in Iraq, said today that armored cars and tanks were being moved into the town to protect government installations against Kurdish rioters.

The refugees said that shops in Khaneqan had been closed down for the last three days and that Kurdish residents were demanding access to Iran.

Belgian Is Fined, Jailed for Theft Of Vermeer Work

BRUSSELS, Jan. 12 (UPI)—A criminal court today sentenced Mario Roymans, 21, to 24 months in jail—15 of them suspended—for the theft and ransom of a Dutch masterpiece, Vermeer's "The Love Letter."

The court ordered Roymans to undergo psychiatric treatment and pay a \$150 fine.

The painting, on loan from the Amsterdam Rijksmuseum, was stolen from an exhibition at the Brussels Fine Arts Palace Sept. 24. Roymans telephoned newspapers and the Belgian radio and television to demand a ransom of \$4 million from insurance companies to aid Pakistani refugees.

The painting, showing a seated young woman reading a letter, was recovered from under Roymans' mattress when police arrested him on a tip.

Dutch experts are still working to restore the masterpiece, which was extensively damaged.

5-Month State of Emergency Is Lifted in the Philippines

MANILA, Jan. 12 (Reuters)—President Ferdinand Marcos has lifted the five-month-old state of emergency he clamped on the Philippines in August to head off what he said was the threat of a Communist rebellion.

The opposition Liberal party, which had strongly opposed the emergency declaration, received last night's announcement with silence, and newspapers made no comment.

President Marcos acted last August following the bombing of a rally in Manila in which over 100 people were killed or wounded.

Opposition politicians claimed the state of emergency was a "red herring" to whip up anti-Communist sentiment prior to the midterm senate elections in October. Others claimed the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus allowed him to detain some of his political opponents.

The proclamation lifting the five-month emergency and restoring habeas corpus excluded those already under detention. Police said this affect only six people in custody on subversive charges.

The writ had already been restored in some parts of the country—Manila being the notable exception.

Fire Investigation Delayed as Liner Continues to Burn

HONG KONG, Jan. 12 (AP)—Fire still burned deep inside the former luxury liner Queen Elizabeth II, preventing the start of investigations on how it started and why it spread so fast.

Fire officials said the ship, half-submerged in Hong Kong Harbor, was still too hot to examine. It may be two or three days before they can begin their investigations, including probing the possibility of arson.

Officials have said they want to investigate reports that fires started simultaneously in four or five different spots through the ship shortly before noon Sunday. The fire engulfed the upper decks from stern to stern within an hour.

Ship, 42 Feared Lost In N. Pacific Storm

VANCOUVER, Canada, Jan. 12 (Reuters)—All 42 persons aboard a Somali freighter are believed dead after the 7,829-ton ship went down Monday in a storm in the North Pacific, west of British Columbia.

A life belt bearing the name of the ship, Dona Anita, was retrieved from debris and oily waters in the area from which the ship last made radio contact.

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Cardin, Couture, Creation

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 12 (AP)—In what looks like a rash gesture, Pierre Cardin has fired all his three women's boutiques on the Faubourg Saint-Honoré.

"But," he said yesterday, "this is just a technicality. I am leasing the boutiques so I had to deliver a clear setup. I hope the new management will hire the girls back but I could hardly make the decision on its behalf."

Mr. Cardin quashed the rumor that he was taking such a step because the expenses involved in his design center Espace-Cardin had him in deep financial trouble.

"Nonsense," he said. Mr. Cardin said that he still owns his nine boutiques, scattered all over Europe, but "I'm tired of petty details," he said. "I had a good time building up the boutiques but now I'm bored with selling dresses."

He said that he refused to have all his time taken up by administrative chores. "I'm beyond that stage," he said. "From now on, I want to devote all my time to creation."

In his barely completed Espace-Cardin (which reportedly cost him 5 million francs) Cardin was

proudly sitting behind his latest creation: a sculpture-like, V-shaped desk of gleaming plastic and steel, which is loaded with electronic gadgets.

"I've sold five of them so far," Cardin said, "at 30,000 francs apiece. I need to sell 20 before I can lower the price to a more reasonable level."

The Espace-Cardin is filled with Cardin-designed objects: womb-like foam-rubber stools that look like giant pebbles, telephones nestled in clear plastic spheres and ashtrays that sprout as giant tulips.

Cardin spends a lot of time in his design center which includes a theater, a restaurant, a bar, an art gallery and a movie house. In upkeep alone, the venture is said to cost him 2.5 million francs a year. An expensive toy. But besides the joy of creating a whole new world, Mr. Cardin loves being a patron of the arts and a theater producer. "Maya Plisetskaya is going to dance here next spring," he said happily, "and tomorrow, I'm having the opening show of the work of a new young painter, Jean Moulouin."

In 1973, Mr. Cardin will open a second design center, Pierre

Pierre Cardin at his desk in the Espace-Cardin.



Cardin International in Tokyo. It will have eight floors.

All that sounds very far from fashion and maybe it is. But Mr. Cardin maintains he is going on with couture although he is changing his schedule. The next important couture collection will be in April, at the same time of the ready-to-wear salon.

Despite an earlier report that he would make a small couture collection for private clients in early February, Mr. Cardin said that he wouldn't.

He said that his workrooms were being reorganized "to operate on a more modern basis. Haute couture is dead," he said

emphatically, "and there is no sense trying to pretend it isn't."

In saying so, Mr. Cardin may be contradicting himself, but he is nailing the problem down. Even if couture is not dead, its working methods are. One way to find out where couture is going is to ask the fabric manufacturers who have been dealing with the Paris designers for years.

Source: at the fabric houses make it clear that this season most Paris houses have been tightening up their couture workrooms to give more space to their ready-to-wear. A number of workrooms have been closed altogether, a fabric man said "and

we know the collections won't be as important as in the past. We simply haven't sold as much as usual."

Another fabric man even said that the collection Mr. Cardin will show in April will be, in effect, deluxe ready-to-wear. He revealed that last December Mr. Cardin saw all the fabric collections during three days. Then for the next three days, 300 Cardin licensees from all over the world looked themselves in with the fabrics. It was only after they were through that Cardin handed in his orders.

"When we asked whether the fabrics were going to be used for couture or ready-to-wear," the man said, "we got the vaguest answer."

"In effect," he added, "the collection Cardin will show in April will be for immediate commercial reproduction. He is still hanging onto the word couture but frankly, I think he's mixing up terminology."

Bejart in Paris

"Milkusky, Clown de Dieu," the latest large-scale spectacle mounted by Maurice Bejart and his Ballet of the 20th Century, will open a month's stand in Paris at the Palais des Sports, Porte de Versailles, today. The production is based on the life of the famous dancer, and in particular on the diary he kept during the period of his approaching madness. The principal dancers in the production include Suzanne Farrell, Jorge Donn and Paolo Bortoluzzi.

By Phil Casey

WASHINGTON (WP)—Gerardine Fitzgerald, a great dame who doesn't play in grande dame, was nervous.

Miss Fitzgerald, of course, is the actress of stage, screen and television and what she had was stage fright. It's a disease she has fought unsuccessfully for nearly 40 years.

The beautiful Dubliner was facing another opening night in the Sean O'Casey tragedy "Juno and the Paycock" at the Haymarket Theatre, Catholic University.

"People ask me what this play is about," said Miss Fitzgerald, who plays Juno. "I tell them it's about tea. That's what it's about, sort of. I make, I brew, six pots of tea on stage, and I'm good at it."

She's probably right, for through all the misery there is always the tea to bring the unhappy Irish family together and keep things going. Tea is about the only thing they agree about.

Miss Fitzgerald, 57, her face radiant and her silver and reddish-blond hair shining over a cup of coffee on a table on the Haymarket stage, said she has always been fearful before opening nights.

She was scared last spring when she opened in a revival of Eugene O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey into Night" in New York. She got raves. And that's usually her case.

She has played Shaw, Shakespeare, Beckett, O'Neill and many others on stage but this is her first O'Casey even though O'Casey used to be in love with her aunt Sheila Richards, an Irish actress and now a producer-director with the Abbey Theatre in Dublin. O'Casey wrote his young female roles for Miss Fitzgerald's aunt in the old days.

Miss Fitzgerald played with the Gate Theatre in Dublin when she was young, but she knew many people connected with the

"They say, 'Have faith in the President'. I answer, 'Which President? This is the third presidential campaign since my husband first went to Vietnam.'"

By Joseph Lelyveld

BAYSHORE, N.Y., Jan. 12 (NYP)—Think back to September, 1965: The Pope was planning to visit New York where a Republican named John V. Lindsay was running for mayor, and "The Making of the President 1964" was first on the best-seller list.

Though 75 months have intervened, Eileen Cormier has no trouble summoning back that September. It was then that her husband, an Air Force sergeant, left her here with their four preschool children and went off to his second tour of duty in Vietnam.

Arthur Cormier had become what the Air Force calls a "para-rescue" so he could take part in the retrieval of space capsules. In wartime, that military specialty meant he was supposed to parachute on land or sea to rescue downed airmen, even if it meant jumping into enemy territory.

He told his father-in-law he would be lucky if he lasted six months. In fact, he was taken prisoner in North Vietnam one month after his tour of duty began.

Seven Christmas Eves have now passed and later this month, in bitter solitude, Mrs. Cormier will mark her seventh wedding anniversary since her husband was captured; they had only five together.

Kevin, an infant when his father left, is now a second-grader. Sean, the oldest child and the only one with vivid memories of his father, is in junior high school.

"The children have always been the only ones in school whose father was in Vietnam," said Mrs. Cormier, who long ago abandoned her last shred of belief that the prosecution of the war and her husband's detention served any useful purpose.

"I mean, whose father goes to Vietnam? They ask 'Why did he go?' And I say, 'That's what I'd



Eileen Cormier at work in school library.

like to know.' Once they asked, 'How come you have a father and we don't?'"

She has vowed, she said, that neither of her sons will serve in the armed forces.

When she read Christmas week of new bombing raids over North Vietnam and new American prisoners taken there, she was not really surprised or shocked, because, she said, "nothing shocks me anymore."

But she couldn't help thinking that some of the airmen flying

now must have been in high school when her husband was captured ("in high school, for God's sake!") and she couldn't help wondering, "those people who get shot down today, where were they yesterday? Who in his right mind would fly those planes? I mean, don't we learn anything?"

Mrs. Cormier can remember an especially bleak moment in 1966 when she despairingly told a friend that her husband would be gone for eight years. "Oh, no, Eileen," the friend said, "they'll never let it last that long."

Now she hopes her prediction was correct. "It will mean I only have a year to go," she said. But for her own emotional stability and that of her children, she has learned to guard against her hopes and to live her life as if no change could be expected soon.

She is in her seventh year as librarian at an elementary school in nearby Islip Terrace. It was her husband's idea, she said, that she return to teaching during his absence.

Now she thinks it was an inspired idea, for she found salvation of a kind in the fact that there was some place she had to go the Monday morning after she received her first telegram from the Pentagon saying he was missing in action.

A year after he was captured, she went back to school to earn a master's degree. The next year she bought a house. Only later did she become active in organized activities on behalf of the prisoners.

For more than a year she served on the board of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, which meant that she was invited to regular meetings with Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser.

As "a note of protest," she always wears a faded Air Force fatigue jacket belonging to her husband when she visits the White House. "There's no point in going in white gloves and high heels. I'm just not in that kind of mood," she said.

Mr. Kissinger now calls her by her first name. He has convinced her that he is sincere in his belief that Vietnamization is the best policy. But he hasn't convinced her that his policy will bring her husband home, so she told that it is progressing well.

"They say, 'Have faith in the President.' I answer, 'Which President?'" she said. "This is the third presidential campaign since my husband first went to Vietnam. I've told them, 'I'm the one who's the constant. You're the one who's the President. I was here before you and I'll be here after you.'"

'Failure Doesn't Kill You'

By Phil Casey

WASHINGTON (WP)—Gerardine Fitzgerald, a great dame who doesn't play in grande dame, was nervous.

Miss Fitzgerald, of course, is the actress of stage, screen and television and what she had was stage fright. It's a disease she has fought unsuccessfully for nearly 40 years.

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Gerardine Fitzgerald ... taking risks.

Abbey Theatre, which did only Irish plays. She figures she must have met O'Casey when she was a girl, but she's not sure.

She is sure about William Butler Yeats, though. "My aunt used to take me around to the Abbey when she went there to talk to people. I can remember Yeats reading me in the theater and telling me my aunt, 'Get that beautiful little girl out of here.'"

She left Ireland for England and America while she was in her early 20s, appeared in Orson Welles' famous and experimental Mercury Theater and went to Hollywood for her first American film, "Wuthering Heights."

She remembers the Warner Bros. lot in Hollywood as a sort of huge repository company—Bogart, Bette Davis, Cagney, Frank McHugh, Pat O'Brien, Joan Blondell, Glenda Farrell, Regis Toomey, Allen Jenkins and a horde of others who appeared in film after film.

"Warner Bros. was always making a picture and there were always one set where there were always all these shots and screams and shouts coming from," she recalled.

The old Warner Bros. films hold up better than other films on TV, she believes. For one thing, she said, there were some better scripts, but that's not the whole reason.

"Warner's was cheap," she explained. "They wouldn't pay for us to have false eyelashes or have our teeth capped and they gave us few clothes. The result is that we look more naturalistic. But I don't think it was art. It was thrift. I'm sure Bogart would have liked something besides that old trench coat."

She made a raft of films in the 1940s and 1950s, and makes an occasional film now.

Her husband of 25 years, Stuart Scheffel, is a millionaire and a \$1-a-year director of Mayor John V. Lindsay's Youth Board. Her husband, by a previous marriage, Michael Lindsay-Hogg, is a successful TV and film director in England. Her daughter, Susan Scheffel, is a student at Bennington, "and a promising writer and humorist," said Miss Fitzgerald.

"After 'Juno,' I'm going to do another revival of 'Long Day's Journey,'" Miss Fitzgerald said. "I'm working on screenplays and I just finished playing in a rock musical I wrote with a French Canadian monk who's a friend of mine, Jonathan Ringcamp. I helped on the script, not the music. We did it Off-Off-Off-Off Broadway, and I sang and danced."

With Brother Ringcamp, she started a street theater project in Coney Island. Now Mayor Lindsay wants her to establish a "theater in the streets" in every borough in New York City, and she intends to do it. She and her husband, with similar interests in city and theater projects, live in a Manhattan apartment.

"It's great to experiment and to take risks, even to fail," Miss Fitzgerald said, her hazel eyes shining and her mouth spreading into a grin. "I've had a great deal of failure. I've learned it doesn't kill you."

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TWA's NEW AMBASSADOR SERVICE.

SAME PRICE AS OTHER AIRLINES' ECONOMY SERVICE.

We must admit that other airlines could offer you something like TWA's new Ambassador Service.

All we did was see what our competitors were giving in terms of comfort, meals, entertainment and ground services.

Then worked all year to give you something better.

Sometimes this cost a fortune (we

ripped out the insides of all our 707's and renewed everything from the floor up).

Sometimes this cost a little more trouble (offering a choice of three meals in economy rather than no choice).

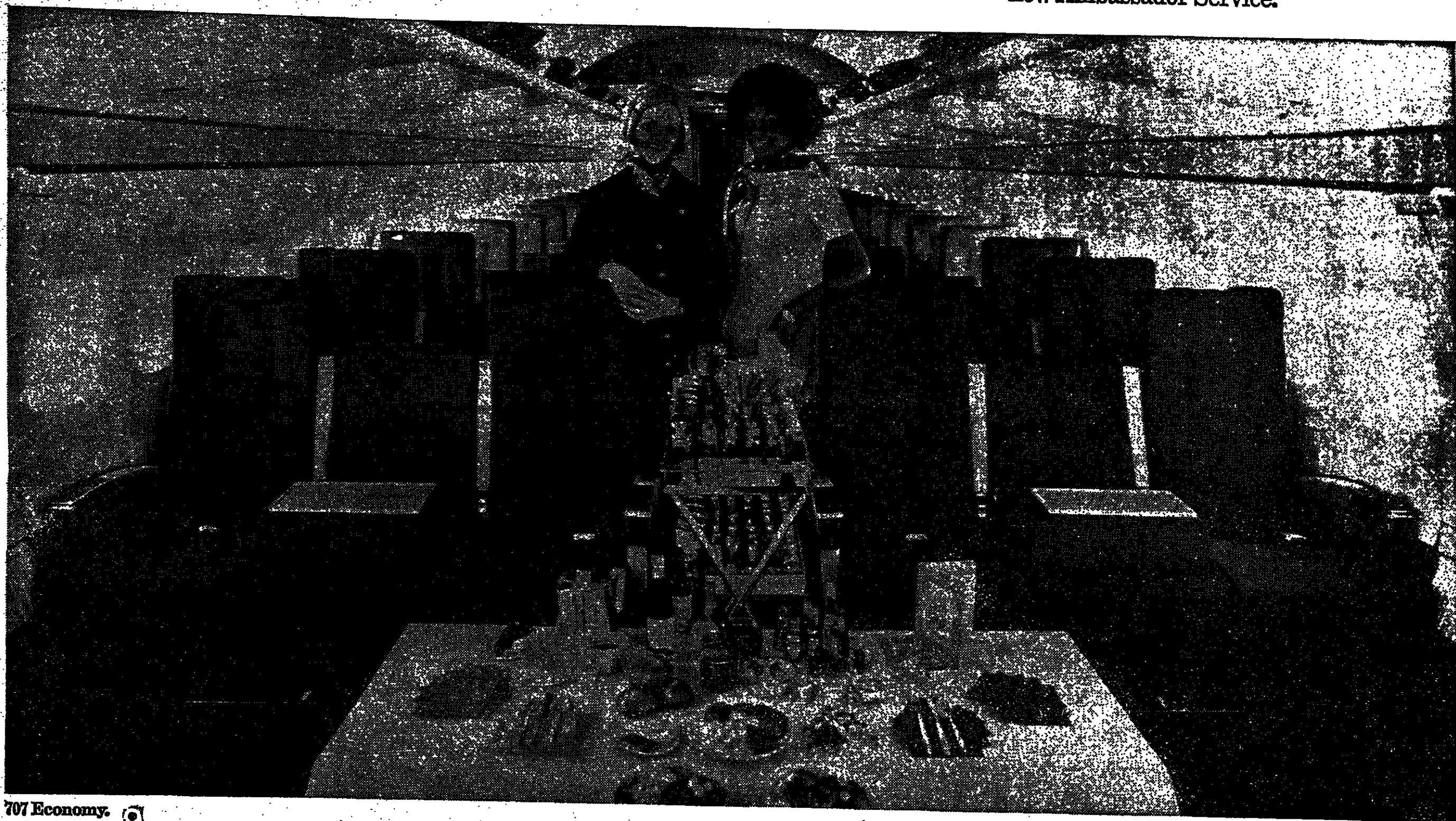
And sometimes it cost nothing but a little thought (no-smoking sections, for example).

Next time you fly to America, ask your travel agent to book you a TWA Ambassador flight.

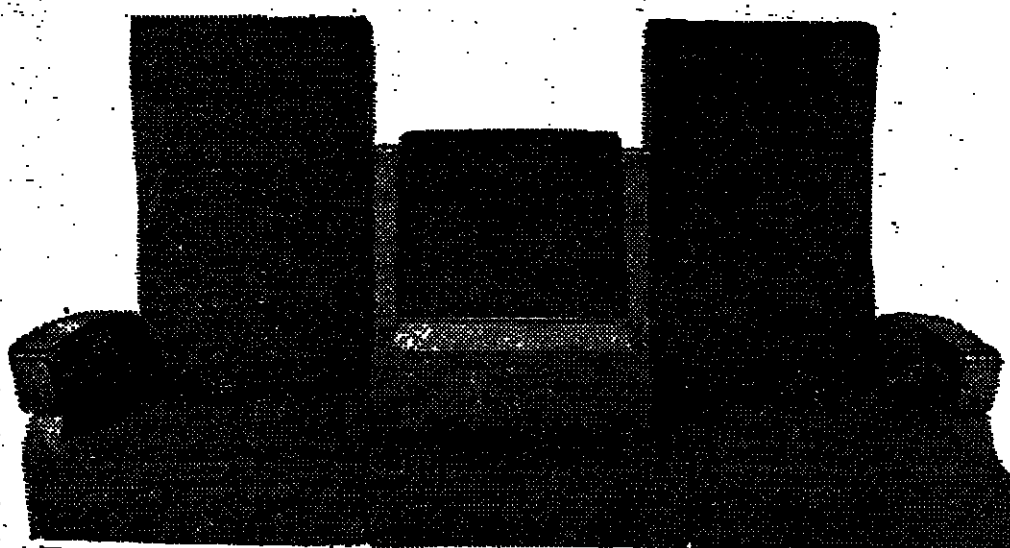
On a 707 or 747.

If it isn't considerably better than the service other airlines offer you, fly back with one of them.

They all charge the same as TWA's new Ambassador Service.



707 Economy.



Twin Seats in economy.

Only TWA gives you this twin seat on 707's in economy. It can be three across, or if the plane's not full, two across or even a couch.



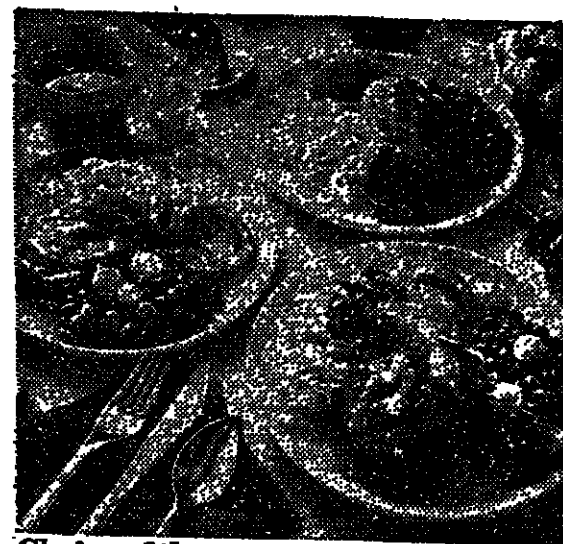
The Ground Ambassador.

Whatever your problems, he'll help you from booking a car to getting a hotel to phoning your office.



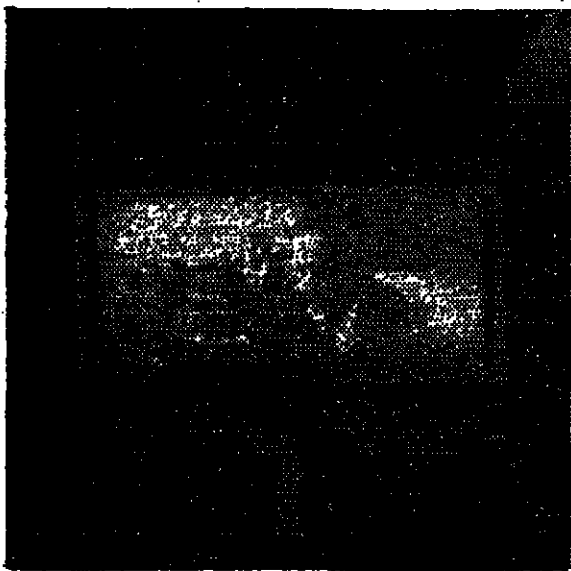
New uniforms for hostesses.

We've given our girls a choice of three uniforms (including hot pants) designed by Valentino. It helps.



Choice of three to five meals.

Only TWA offers you a choice of three meals in economy, five in first class.



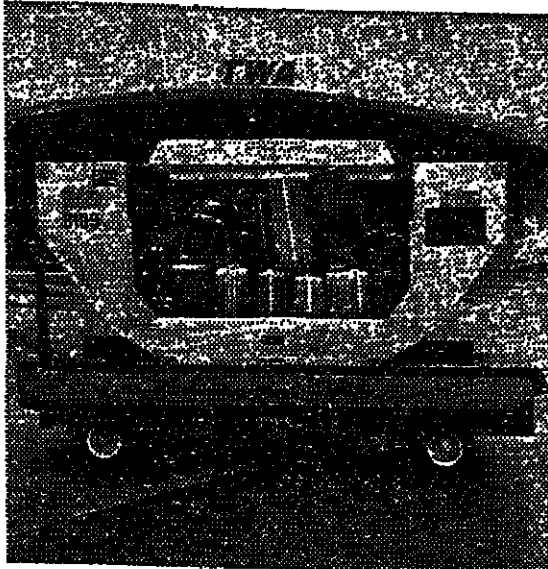
Choice of films.

TWA offers you a choice of films (one for adults, one for everybody)*. Most airlines still show one, or none.



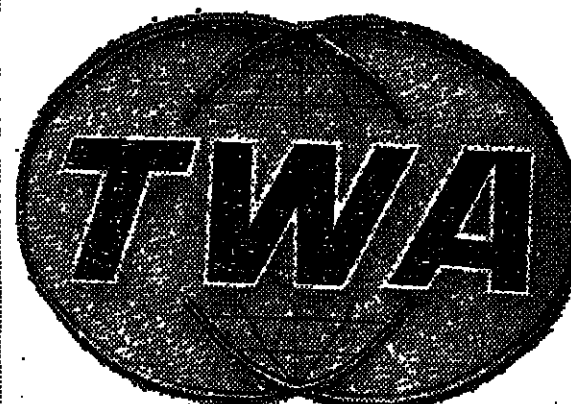
TWA's new terminal in New York.

For TWA passengers only. It has its own customs and immigration facilities. Most airlines still share one old terminal.



Containerized baggage.

Quite simply, it is the quickest way of handling your baggage. Only TWA has this on every flight.



**TWA's
AMBASSADOR SERVICE.
106 FLIGHTS A WEEK
FROM EUROPE TO AMERICA.**

*TWA requires us to make a nominal charge for in-flight entertainment. And for alcoholic beverages in economy class.

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(Continued on Page 19)

**Paris Speeds
Outlays to Aid
'72 Economy**

Spending Advanced
To First Six Months

PARIS, Jan. 12 (AP-DJ).—France acted today to speed its sluggish economy and curb rising unemployment by speeding up and increasing its intended spending this year.

Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing reported that during the first six months of the year the government would inject 4.5 billion francs more than it had planned into the economy—bunching its spending in the first half. However, for all of 1972, the increase over intended spending will be 3.2 billion francs.

The boost, in the form of an easing of the value-added tax and accelerated public spending, is intended to keep the economy on the government's target. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said he does not expect any "great change" in his earlier forecast for a 5.2 percent rise in the nation's gross national product this year.

Total government spending, including that of state-run enterprises, will amount to 10.85 billion francs during the first six months, up from 6.15 billion provided in the 1972 budget, and 5.54 billion in the like 1971 period, the minister told a news conference.

Accelerated government spending involves primarily public works and civil engineering projects and the building of an additional 20,000 apartments for low-income families. This adds up to about 1.5 billion francs.

State-run enterprises will speed up their investment programs by about 2 billion francs.

The remaining 1 billion francs will come through an easing of the value-added tax.

**Bank Warns
On New Yen
Speculation**

TOKYO, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—Pressure could build up for another revaluation of the yen in a year or two, Mitsubishi Bank warned today.

The bank predicted Japan will record another large trade surplus of \$7.89 billion in the fiscal year beginning April 1, compared with an estimated \$7.65 billion in the current fiscal year.

This will reflect the fact that exports will continue to rise while imports will fail to advance as sharply because of the continued domestic recession.

Even supposing that invisible trade (insurance, freight costs) and capital accounts produce stable deficits, the overall balance-of-payments surplus will reach \$3.33 billion compared with an estimated \$3.02 billion in the 1971 financial year, the bank forecast.

Such a situation could give the impression abroad that the Japanese economy has felt little impact from the 16.88 percent revaluation of the yen against the dollar last month, it said.

If things are allowed to take their natural course, moves are likely to revive abroad to restrict imports of Japanese goods and it is possible in a year or two Japan may be asked to revalue the yen again, it said.

To avoid such a situation, Japan needs to push ahead with plans to free imports, cut import tariffs, and effect drastic relaxation of exchange control to facilitate capital exports, as well as stimulating the national economy into recovery, Mitsubishi said.

Glaxo Approves Bid of Rival Boots

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP-DJ).—Boots Pure Drug today announced a bid to take over the rival Glaxo Group, whose directors said they would accept the offer for their own holdings and urged shareholders to do the same.

Glaxo is currently opposing a bid from the Beecham Group, saying the Beecham rationale was inadequate, unconvincing and not in the interest of shareholders and staff.

The new bid values Glaxo shares at about 510 pence, each, compared with the estimated 420 pence in the Beecham offer.

Boots manufactures and distributes pharmaceuticals, drugs, chemicals and toilet preparations. It controls 1,638 retail dispensing chemists here. In the half year ended Sept. 30, it had net profit of \$7.94 million, up from \$6.1 million in the year earlier period.

Glaxo makes and distributes pharmaceutical preparations. In the half year ended Dec. 31, it had net profit of \$8.05 million, up from \$5.61 million.

**Thorn Profits Up 31%
In Latest Half Year**

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP-DJ).—Thorn Electrical Industries reported today a 31 percent gain in net profit for the half-year ended Sept. 30.

Profits rose to \$11.35 million from \$8.64 million in the year earlier period.

The company said that consumer durable goods, particularly color television sets, continue to account for most of the increase in profits.

The British Radio Equipment and Manufacturers' Association reported yesterday that total deliveries of color TV sets to British retailers and rental outlets in November rose to 115,000 sets, up from 105,000 in October and 93,000 in November 1970.

**But Beecham's
Offer Still Open**

Beecham Group manufactures and sells toiletries, cosmetics, home remedies, food and drink products, pharmaceuticals and veterinary products, as well as animal feedstuffs. Beecham net in the six months ended Sept. 30, was \$9.59 million, up from \$8.55 million.

Boots and Glaxo said merger studies have been in progress for some time. Terms of the offer are nine Boots shares plus \$4

of 5 percent convertible loan stock for every five Glaxo shares. The stock would be convertible into Boots between 1975-85 at a price of 285 pence per share.

Boots is also offering 40 pence for every preferred Glaxo share—the same as Beecham offered.

If the Boots bid wins, Glaxo shareholders could account for 41 percent of the combined company's equity, rising to around 45 percent upon conversion of the loan stock.

As the Monopolies Commission did not object to the Beecham bid, Boots does not expect the government to oppose its bid.

**Shell Bond Priced Over Par
After Others Slice Coupons**

PARIS, Jan. 12 (AP-DJ).—A donnybrook of competitive interest rate cuts on the coupons of bonds on offer in the Eurobond market culminated today in the first dollar bond to be priced over par.

The \$70-million issue from Shell International, the key issue because of the borrower's triple-A credit rating, was priced at 100 1/2.

This means for every \$1,000 face-valued bond, investors will have to pay \$1,005.

This pricing cuts the yield to investors on a current basis to 7.25 percent and to 7.31 percent if held to the full 15-year maturity. Pricing bonds over par is unusual in this market, in large part because investors are not accustomed to it.

Denmark Cuts Again

The main impetus behind the innovation was the continuing series of cuts on indicated coupons for lesser-credit-rated borrowers. The Kingdom of Denmark, which first announced an offering of \$25 million at 8 percent and later changed it to \$30 million at 7 3/4 percent, came to

**Mellon Bank
Profits Slip in
Quarter, Year**

Whittaker Reverses
Deficit, Earns Profit

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (NYT).—Mellon National Bank & Trust of Pittsburgh, the largest banking organization in Pennsylvania, reported yesterday a 12.97 percent decline in fourth-quarter profits before security transactions and a small gain in net income.

This reflected a sharp increase in operating expenses while operating income was showing a small decline.

Year
Profits (millions) \$47.82 \$50.85
Per share \$4.78 \$5.09
Profits (millions) \$45.18 \$46.77
Per share \$4.53 \$4.68

a-After securities transactions.
b-After interest on securities.
Mellon earned \$11.68 million, or \$1.17 a share, during the fourth quarter, down from \$13.43 million, or \$1.34 a share, in the 1970 quarter. After including the net effect of securities transactions, Mellon earned \$11.67 million, or \$1.17 a share, up from \$11.61 million, or \$1.16 a share.

In discussing 1971 results—operating earnings fell 5.96 percent—John A. Mayer, chairman, said the decrease was "largely the result of the major decline in domestic commercial loans."

Whittaker
Revenue (millions) \$56.4 58.93
Profits (millions) \$5.1 \$4.3
Per share \$0.52 \$0.48

restated.
Liton Industries, which last Friday launched a \$35 million issue with an expected 8 percent coupon, has "temporarily" withdrawn the offering. Lehman Bros., manager of the issue, said the move had "nothing to do with conditions on the Eurobond market, but was taken for internal reasons."

**Record Budget Passed
By Japanese Cabinet**

TOKYO, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—The Japanese cabinet said today it approved a record national budget for the year beginning April 1.

The budget, which will now be presented to parliament, totals 11,470 billion yen.

It is 22 percent higher than the current budget and is unchanged from the draft total published by the Finance Ministry last week.

Indeed, Sen. Vance Hartke, D., Ind., and Rep. James A. Buckley, D., Mass., have jointly introduced trade bills that make the Smoot-Hawley Act of 1890 look as if it might have been written by Adam Smith.

The Hartke-Buckley bill would literally put quantitative quota restraints on everything. It calls for the total quantity of imported goods in every category not to exceed the average annual quantity entering the United States during the calendar years 1965 to 1969. It would be up to a new three-man commission to determine what that average annual quantity from 1965 to 1969 was.

Would Mean Big Cuts

Obviously, since the volume of imports has been growing steadily, this would mean huge cutbacks in total imports.

But import quotas are only the beginning. The Hartke-Buckley bill provides some powerful disincentives to foreign investment by U.S. companies.

It strikes at multinational corporations controlled by Americans by requiring that they include in their gross income their "pro rata share of the corporation's earnings and profits"—whether dividends have been distributed or not.

The bill would also repeal the foreign tax credit allowed corporations—and thus install double taxation of foreign earnings.

New Power to President

The bill would give the President the power to prohibit any person under the jurisdiction of the United States from engaging in any transaction involving a direct or indirect transfer of capital abroad if the President decided that such a transfer "would result in a net decrease in employment in the United States."

Does the bill have a chance?

It has very strong AFL-CIO backing. Top officials of the labor federation from George Meany down have made clear their intention to continue to give its backers their political support and contributions. The United Auto Workers and the Teamsters have as yet taken no position on it.

Obviously, many industries seeking protection from what they regard as destructive foreign competition will back it.

Profit-Taking Erodes NYSE Gains

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (NYT).—The winds of profit-taking buffeted the New York Stock Exchange today and sent prices lower. Glamour issues, which had spearheaded the recent advance, were clipped.

Ahead by more than 5 in late morning activity, the Dow Jones industrial average slipped steadily thereafter to finish at 910.82 for a 1.28 loss.

With block trading on the upswing, turnover rose to 20.97 million shares from yesterday's 17.97 million.

Crown Cork & Seal, with a block of 499,000 shares appearing at the close, finished at 19, down 5/8 to rank as the volume leader. American Telephone, the second most active issue, rose 3/4 to 47 1/2 after selling as high as 47 7/8.

Some analysts currently view the market as possibly on the threshold of consolidation. Filer, Bullard & Smyth, for example, stated: "While our long-term outlook remains definitely bullish, we are now seeing negative technical signals indicating at least a short-term correction, and possibly one of intermediate duration."

Levitt Furniture fell 2 to 145 3/4 after selling at a record 151 1/4. Federal National Mortgage declined 5/8 to 105 1/8. Angus Research recommended that "profits be taken in aggressive accounts."

Bausch & Lomb tumbled 5 7/8 to 169 1/2. Nakamas dropped 3 5/8 to 52 5/8 and Winchester shipped 7/8 to 54 5/8. But IBM, which realigned its data processing group, gained 1 1/4 to 342 1/4 after trading as high as 347 1/2.

The biggest profit loser on the active list was Ampex, down 2 7/8

**Block Trading,
Total Volume Up**

to 11 5/8 after the company forecast a loss of around \$40 million for its current fiscal year.

Tool Research & Engineering, up 6 to 49, was the standout percentage gainer. Some observers attributed interest to the company's close identification with the space shuttle program.

After the market close, the Price Commission authorized price increases for General Motors of 0.8 percent, for Ford of 1.07 percent and American Motors for 0.83 percent to reflect the increased costs of additional safety equipment. GM finished

up 1/2 at 63 1/8 but Ford lost 7/8 to 73. Chrysler lost 7/8 to 29 3/8 and American Motors faded 3/8 to 7 3/4.

Steele was firm with U.S. Steel adding 3/8 at 31 1/2. Republic 1/8 to 22. National 3/8 to 43 1/2. Armco 3/8 to 20 1/4. Jones & Laughlin 3/8 to 17 5/8 and Bethlehem 1/2 to 29 1/2.

The American Stock Exchange index rose 0.02 at 35.95.

Equity was the most active issue, gaining 1/8 to 4 1/8. Dome Petroleum fell 1/8 to 33 7/8. Among other active issues, Banamier was unchanged at 16 1/2. Austral Oil gained 1 to 19 1/8 and Delta plunged 3 to 28.

On the bond market, corporates held at about their opening levels all through the session, off 1/8 to 1 1/4 point.

**SEC Expected to Extend
Negotiated Rates on Stocks**

By Philip Greer
NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (WP).—The Securities & Exchange Commission has virtually decided that negotiated or "competitive" commission rates should be extended to more large stock market transactions.

No decision has been made on how much the "break point" above which brokers are free to negotiate charges with their customers—should be lowered from the current \$500,000 level. But in a series of position papers on a wide range of Wall Street problem areas, to be issued later this month, the SEC is expected to endorse the extension of negotiated rates, which were introduced to the market, amid great resistance, last April 5.

There have been recurring reports in Wall Street that the SEC would lower the break point to \$400,000 or even lower.

No Decision Yet

SEC commissioner James J. Neenan said that no decision on the rate structure has been made because "we feel committed to a full one-year test of the \$500,000 level."

However, Mr. Neenan added, statistics gathered by the commission show that "while there have been changes, which we

expected, nobody has gone out of business."

In a related move, the SEC is expected to take a position in favor of permitting institutions such as mutual funds, insurance companies and pension funds to own firms that are members of exchanges, on the condition that the firms do not do any business with their parents. Sources in Wall Street said that while such an arrangement would create the potential for violations of other rules by encouraging reciprocal business practices among institutions that own brokers, the SEC seems prepared to take on the added policing responsibility.

Such an arrangement is not expected to ease the pressure being exerted by some large investing institutions for full exchange membership since it would not provide any way for them to achieve savings in commissions which they could pass on to their own shareholders.

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**Economic Analysis
Devaluation Bill Could Feed Protectionism**

By Leonard Silk
NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (NYT).—Flying back to Washington from San Clemente with the President this week, Treasury Secretary John B. Connally told newsmen that legislation to devalue the dollar to \$36 an ounce of gold from \$35 would be submitted to Congress during the first week of February.

Will this be the occasion for a big protectionist demonstration in the Congress? Earlier, when the administration was holding out against a devaluation, it used to warn foreigners not to press because Congress would turn a request into a Christmas tree of protectionism.

Has that argument lost its validity—assuming that it had some in the first place—and will Congress vote the dollar down without trying to put a hook into foreign exporters, U.S. importers and multinational U.S. corporations that ship capital abroad?

Asked for Trouble

In a sense, the administration itself has asked for trouble by tying the issue of trade barriers and concessions to the issue of dollar devaluation. In the monetary agreement negotiated last month, Mr. Connally insisted on inserting a provision that the President would not ask Congress to devalue the dollar in terms of gold until he had trade concessions that would withstand congressional "scrutiny."

Presumably, Congress will now scrutinize, and the administration will seek to convince it that what it has got in trade concessions from the Common Market and Japan is quite enough to justify the devaluation.

Of course, this is a sort of charade, because the administration wanted the devaluation—and the biggest one that foreigners would stand still for—as a means of reducing the price of U.S. exports and increasing the price of imports to help the U.S. balance of payments.

There is not much congressional naivete or ignorance at that score. Virtually no objection has been raised in Congress to the devaluation per se.

Protectionists Ready

But the devaluation bill could still run into heavy fire on the Senate and House floors from the protectionists.

**Foreigners Buy
Bigger Share of
German Firms**

FRANKFURT, Jan. 12 (AP-DJ).—Interests held by foreigners in companies incorporated in West Germany rose to 23.5 billion deutsche marks in 1971 from 21.3 billion DM in 1970 and doubled from 11.64 billion DM in 1964, a Bundesbank survey shows.

With detailed 1971 figures still unavailable, the bank said that in 1970 about 42.7 percent of the interests held by foreigners in German companies was U.S. owned.

About 18 percent of all foreign holdings were in the petroleum industry, 14.7 percent came under the heading of motor, machines and steel construction and 13.3 percent was in chemicals, synthetics, rubber and asbestos.

McNamara Reappointed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP-DJ).—The World Bank announced today that Robert S. McNamara has accepted reappointment as president of the bank for another five-year term, beginning April 1, 1973.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Jan. 12, '72	Previous
Star. (16 per cent)	2.557	2.564
Belgian franc	46.58-59	46.67-70
Deutsche mark	2.239	2.248
Free Fr. Fr.	5.195-97	5.213
Guinea	2.22	2.227
Swiss franc	3.9175-85	3.9180-88
Yen	312.63	312.80

These bonds have been sold outside the United States. The announcement appears on a matter of record only.

IMATRAN VOIMA OY

Helsinki
DM 75,000,000
8% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1972

Irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by the
REPUBLIC OF FINLAND

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK
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DRESNER BANK
Aktiengesellschaft
ALGERIE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
ANDRESSEN BANK A/S
BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT
Aktiengesellschaft
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG
Société Anonyme
BANQUE LAMBERT - LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE NORDIQUE DE COMMERCE
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD
BAYERISCHE GEMEINDEBANK
Aktiengesellschaft
BERLINER BANK
Aktiengesellschaft
BANKHAUS BURGGART & SIECKELSCHEN AG
COMMERZBANK
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CREDIT LYONNAIS
DEBRÜCK & CO.
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DEUTSCHE LANDESBANK
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FAELERBANKEN FOR DANMARKS SPAREKASSE
Aktiengesellschaft
THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION
GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.
HANDELSBANK IN ZÜRICH (OVERSEAS)
Limited
HESSISCHE LANDESBANK
— GROZENTRALE —
INVESTITIONEN UND HANDELSBANK
Aktiengesellschaft
KLEINWORT, BENSON (EUROPE) S.A.
KURM, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL
LANDESBANK RHEINLAND-PFALZ
— GROZENTRALE —
LAVORG BANK FINANCE COMPANY N.V.
MERCK, FINCK & CO.
MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A.
NORDIC BANK LIMITED
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON
SWEDESKA BANK
Aktiengesellschaft
SCANDINAVIAN BANK LIMITED
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BANK MEES & HOPE NY
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BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE DE SUZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK
BERLINER HANDELS-GESellschaft
— FRANKFURTER BANK —
BURKHARDT & CO.
CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN
CREDIT SUISSE (BAHAMA) LIMITED
DEN DANSKE LANDESBANK
DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSKASSE
DEWAAY, CORTVRIENT INTERNATIONAL S.A.
FELLSBANKEN A/S
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Incorporated
KREDITBANK N.V.
KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.K.
LANDESBANK UND GROZENTRALE SAAR
LEHMANN BROTHERS
Incorporated
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MORGAN GARNFELL & CO. LIMITED
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Limited
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WÜRTEMBERISCHE BANK
Aktiengesellschaft
WÜRTEMBERISCHE LANDESBANK
— GROZENTRALE —

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
BADISCHE KOMMUNALE LANDESBANK
GROZENTRALE
BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE DE NEUFUTRE, SCHULMIBERGER, MAILLET
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
BREMER LANDESBANK
CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
RICHARD DAUS & CO.
Bankiers
Vormeds Rune W. Petersen
DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK
DEUTSCHE GROZENTRALE
— DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK —
EFFECTENBANK-WARBURG
Aktiengesellschaft
FINACOR
GROZENTRALE UND BANK DER
ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN
Aktiengesellschaft
HAMBURGISCHE LANDESBANK
GROZENTRALE
BANKHAUS L. D. HERSTADT
Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien
HILL SAMUEL & CO. OHG
KÖBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK
KREDITBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE
BANKHAUS HERMANN LAMPE
Kommanditgesellschaft
LANDESBANK UND GROZENTRALE
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN
LLOYDS & BOLSA INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED
A. METZLER SEEL, SOHN & CO.
NORDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK
— GROZENTRALE —
SAL. OPPENHEIM & CIE.
BRUSSEL & CO.
STASSTOPANKEN
KEKUS-OSAKE-PANKKI
J. HENRY SCHROEDER WAGG & CO. LIMITED
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS)
Limited
VEREINSBANK IN HAMBURG
WESTFÄLISCHE
Aktiengesellschaft
WÜRTEMBERISCHE LANDESBANK
— GROZENTRALE —

**BAKER,
WEEKS
& CO.,
INC.**

We are pleased to announce that
JAMES H. THRESHER
is now associated with us
in New York
in charge of
Overseas Institutional Services
One Battery Park Plaza
New York, New York 10004

**Foreigners Buy
Bigger Share of
German Firms**

FRANKFURT, Jan. 12 (AP-DJ).—Interests held by foreigners in companies incorporated in West Germany rose to 23.5 billion deutsche marks in 1971 from 21.3 billion DM in 1970 and doubled from 11.64 billion DM in 1964, a Bundesbank survey shows.

With detailed 1971 figures still unavailable, the bank said that in 1970 about 42.7 percent of the interests held by foreigners in German companies was U.S. owned.

About 18 percent of all foreign holdings were in the petroleum industry, 14.7 percent came under the heading of motor, machines and steel construction and 13.3 percent was in chemicals, synthetics, rubber and asbestos.

McNamara Reappointed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP-DJ).—The World Bank announced today that Robert S. McNamara has accepted reappointment as president of the bank for another five-year term, beginning April 1, 1973.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

V	
18%	11% Varian Assoc
2%	15% VCA Corp .40
21%	17% VCA Cn pl.80
13%	23% Vender 1.50
2%	9% Vendo Co
31%	37% VF Corp. 1.70

[illegible]

W-X-Y-Z									
49 1/2	Wab R	p14.30	x120	58	58	58	58	58	+16
57 1/2	WachCo	1.20	27	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	-14
63	Wach	p12.30	1	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	-14
24%	WachR1	64e	11	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	-14

19%	WalkRH	1.20a	4	44%	44%	44%	44%
34%	WallBusF	.40	23	23%	23%	23%	23%
59%	WallMury	.60	35	21%	22%	23%	23%
	26%	Weng Labs	416	38%	39%	21%	21%
94%	8%	Ward Foods	39	12	12	37%	37%
	14%	Warnoco	.60	34	29%	29%	11%
	37	WarprCo	1.44	1	46%	19%	19%
	67%	WarLow	1	46%	46%	46%	46%

12	23%	Wash GS	1.80	22	25%	25%	35%	35	+	16
7%	12%	WashS11	1.50	81	17%	25%	25%	25%	+	
	20%	WashWP	1.36	39	34%	18%	17%	17%	+	16
5%	18%	WashIn Johns	32	32	23%	23%	23%	23%	+	16
3%	8%	Wash Gas	76	39	34%	34%	34%	34%	+	16
1%	4%	Wean Unit	11	42	11	11%	11	11%	+	16
1%	7%	Wean Unit pf	33	6%	7	6%	7	7	+	16
1%	9%	Wean Unit pf	2	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	+	16

2%	23%	Wells Mkts	41	27%	27%	26%	26%	26%
2%	23%	WellsBlt Corp	25	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
2%	37	WellsFAR 1.60	49	42%	42%	42%	42%	42%
1%	15	WellsSFG .60g	51	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
1%	14%	WescF 1.171	76	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
1%	20%	WescTra .30	68	26%	27%	26%	27%	27%
-16	1-16	WescTra .50	193	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
54%	54%							

21%	Wn Air Lin	174	28%	24%	25%	23%	24%
25%	Wn Banc 1.30	87	35%	38%	37	37%	36%
10%	Wn Mryd	16	35	35%	34%	35%	34%
15%	Wn Pac Ind	76	14	14	13%	13%	14%
34	Wn Union 1.40	64	20%	20%	20	20	20%
68	Wn Un p4.60	44	45%	45%	45	45	45%
79	Wn Un p4.90	1	89%	89%	89%	89%	89%
		2	101%	101%	101%	101%	101%

14%	Westco	1.05	40	81	60%	60%	
66%	Westco	pk4.50	20%	21	20%	21	+
28%	Weyer	1.20	3	36%	76%	75	76%
41%	Weyer	.80	540	36%	36%	36%	36%
10%	Weyhr	pk6.75	11	46%	46%	45%	45%
49%	Weyhr	pk2.75	145	53	52%	52%	52%
3%	WhiFry	.06g	664	7%	7%	6%	7%

36% WheelP Spf	2380	49	80	59	60	+2
65% Whirl Cp 1.60			50	48 1/2	48 1/2	-1 1/2
13 1/2% WhirlCn .40	27	95%	95%	94%	95%	+1
30% WhirlCn pFB 3	67	22 1/2%	22 1/2%	22 1/2%	22 1/2%	-1
29% WhirlCn pFC 3	1	34	34	34	34	+2
19% WhiteCrs .44	11	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	-1
14% White Mm	71	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	-1
	67	25	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	-1

71	WietStr	25b	28	47%	47%	46%	46%
31	Will Ross	44	113	41%	87%	8%	8%
29	Williams Co		216	41%	41%	40	40
14%	Wms Co Wt		170	26%	26%	25%	26
36%	WinDx 1.74		37	10%	50%	50	50%
29%	winnabago		724	56	56%	54%	56%
20%	WiseLPw	1.48	30	24%	24%	24%	24%
106%	WiseLP						

73%	Wheat	32	25	28	16%	17%	17%	17%
2%	Wool	36	31	28%	27%	27%	27%	27%
14%	Woolen	44	31	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
14	Wool	41	21	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
35%	Woolen	130	22	17	17	16%	16%	16%
51%	Woolen	123	194	46%	47%	46%	46%	46%
5%	World	19	67	67	67%	67%	67%	67%
102%	Woolen	19	65	11%	11%	11	11	11

84%	Xerox Cc .80	197	124	16%	15%	15%	15%
16%	Xlra Inc	29	264	25%	25%	25%	25%
15%	Yngs SD 1.20	4	184	18%	17%	17%	17%
36	Zale Corp .64	165	44%	45	44%	44%	44%
28%	Zale p/a .80	6	35	25%	25	25	25
22%	Zapara Nam	288	30 1/2	31%	30%	31%	31%
45%	ZapNor p/2	1	63	63	63	63	63
30	Zapen						

-Sales in full.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not declared. Special or extra

a—Liquidating dividend, b—Annual rate plus stock
 plus stock dividend, c—Paid last year, f—Paid in
 during 1971, estimated cash value on ex-dividend
 distribution date, g—Declared or paid so far this
 year, h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split
 with dividend, i—Paid this year, an accumulative

at dividend meeting. y—You or no action taken.
stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1970, est-
ed cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and paid
in. x-dis—Ex distribution. x—Ex rights. xw—Without
warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed.
When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

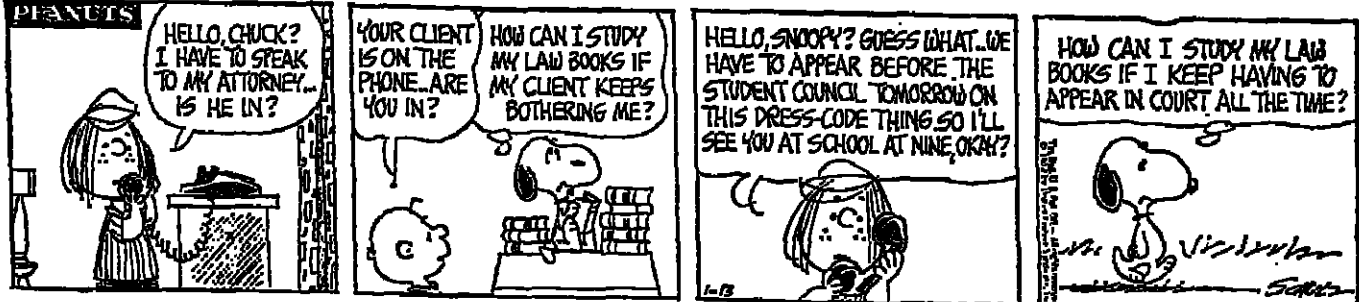
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1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

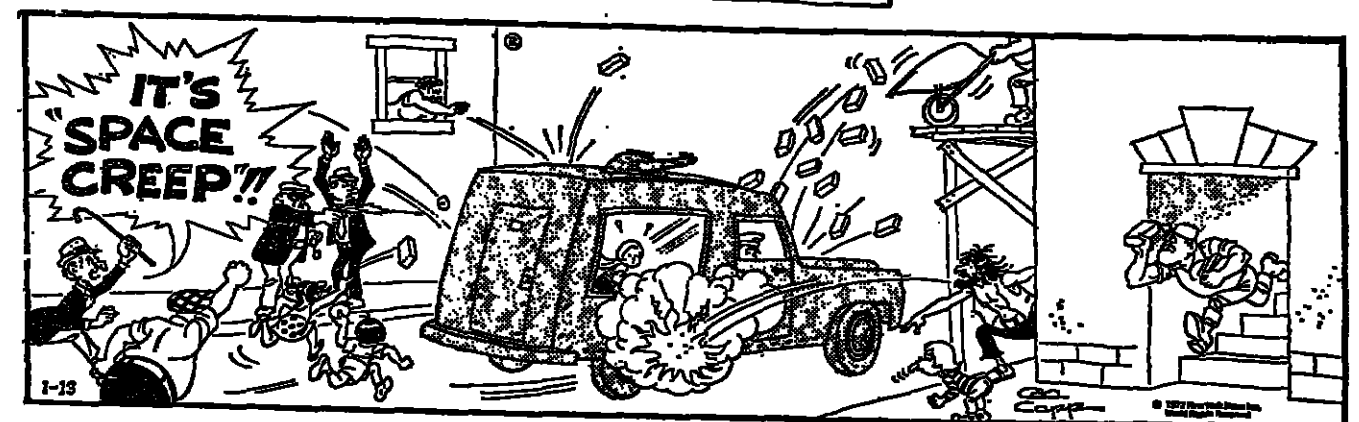
PEANUTS



B.C.



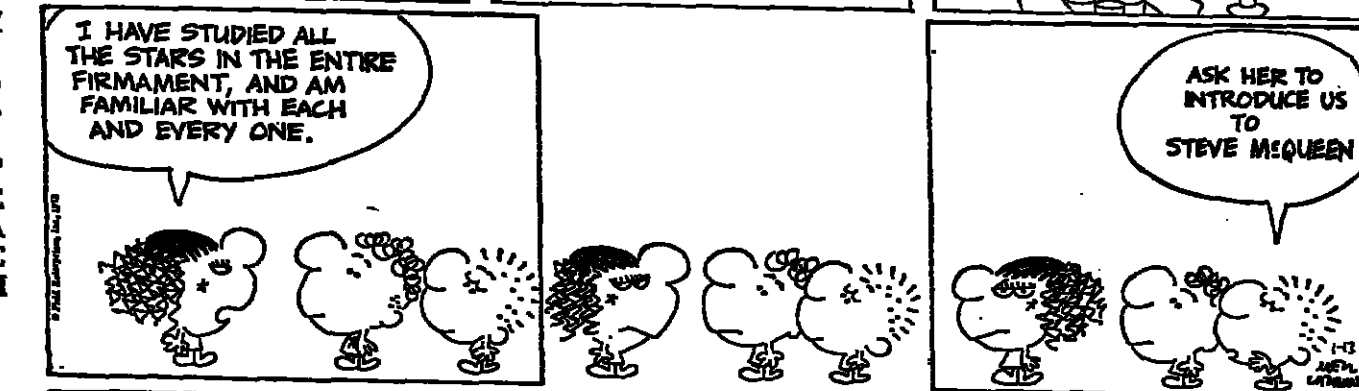
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BEETLE BAILEY



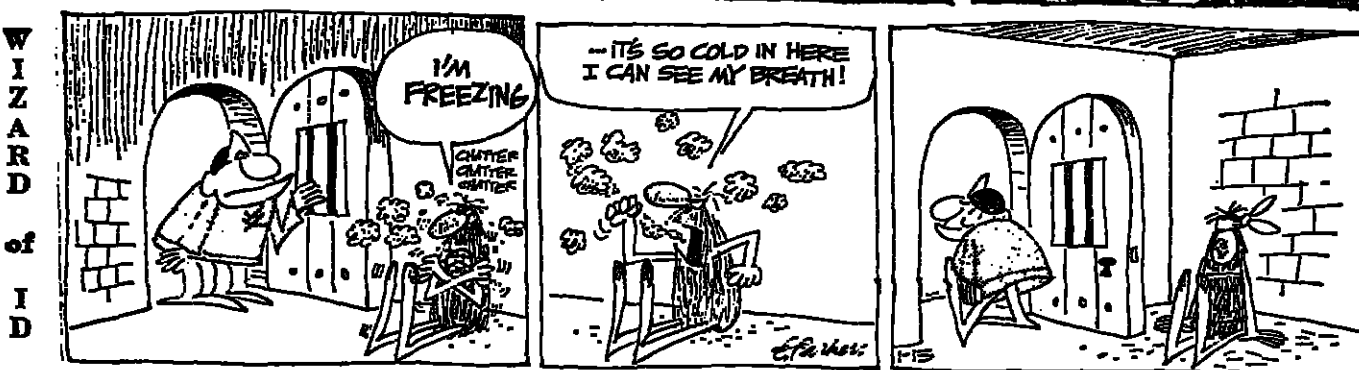
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



FOG



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Perhaps alone among European national groups, the Hungarians have their own club in New York. Doyen among the members is Richard Tosegny, who played against Culbertson four decades ago and last Monday celebrated his 88th birthday. The diagramed deal shows how he defeated a slam contract recently with alert defense.

After three passes South, with two many potential losers to consider an opening forcing bid, correctly opened one spade. How far North should raise spades when he has passed originally is a difficult question. The opponents' silence is a slight indication that South may be short in diamonds, and that a raise to the two-level could be sufficient. However, North jumped

to three spades on his distributional power. This was all the encouragement South needed, and he jumped to six spades. This is a slightly inferior contract, which depends primarily on finding a two-two trump split, a 40 percent chance. The declarer can improve this percentage slightly by assuming that if West drops a trump honor on the first round, it is a singleton.

West led the diamond ace and studied the dummy. South would not have jumped to slam missing two aces, so the best chance was to find East with the king or queen of spades. Accordingly a second diamond was led, and Tosegny as East promptly ruffed with the spade queen.

This upshot was sufficient to knock out the declarer, who would have succeeded in the slam against any other defense. Notice that East would have had to make a similar play if he had held the spade king instead of the queen.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 9763		♠ Q8	
♥ 4		♥ J9762	
♦ KJ97653		♦ 8	
♣ 7		♣ KJ982	
WEST (D)		SOUTH	
♠ J4		♠ K1052	
♥ K1083		♥ AQ5	
♦ A1042		♦ Q	
♣ 1065		♣ AQ43	

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: West North East South Pass Pass Pass 1♠ Pass 3♠ Pass 6♠ West led the diamond ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

COMIC	CARRARA	ARENOT	OTIQUES	LINECUT	SIT	TARISIST	ADA	MOTIES	BAISE	SCRIE	ISIER	MARIO	PANEL	GERMINE	ELISINORE	DOSE	SAINTY	STRIDENT	ZEALOT	MAUTE	DIME	TERA	ORNE	BUNKA	REGIS	ETIA	LEBUNARRE	BET	RAMPAGE	BEALONE	BIOMER	LALMENTS	SKEETS	ELISIE
-------	---------	--------	---------	---------	-----	----------	-----	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---------	-----------	------	--------	----------	--------	-------	------	------	------	-------	-------	------	-----------	-----	---------	---------	--------	----------	--------	--------

DENNIS THE MENACE



EXPLAIN TO YOUR SON WHY MARGARET GETS MAD WHEN HE THROWS SNOWBALLS AT ANOTHER GIRL.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DONUP

POURC

LAUMSY

SHOPIN

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: RODEO PIANO BICEPS ERMINE

Answers: Gets paid after his work is finished - A PENSIONER

BOOKS

BENJAMIN RUSH Revolutionary Gadfly

By David Freeman Hawke. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. 490 pp. \$15.

Reviewed by L. H. Butterfield

WITH great good humor but with devastating effect, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes in 1880 assessed the medical career of Benjamin Rush, up to then the only American physician who had achieved an international reputation.

His real role through this midpoint in his career, Mr. Hawke correctly perceives, was that of a "gadfly"—a term perhaps more suggestive than wholly felicitous—stirring up his fellow countrymen to realize the potential of their new world and society, to complete the human drama of which the Revolutionary War (as Rush liked to say) was only the first act.

In short, during the first half of his mature life Rush was a millenarian prophet and leader, striving to accomplish through social and cultural reforms what Paine and Jefferson strove for in politics. Noah Webster in language, Peale in painting, Freneau and Barlow in literature, and a host of founders of new sects in religion. In his more extravagant moments, which were frequent, Rush was the most extravagant among all these men in an optimistic generation. He actually believed that through sufficient exhortation, legislation and moral self-discipline, the American people could be converted "into republican machines," and would the millennium.

This is the pervasive and unifying theme of Mr. Hawke's book—though the theme is sometimes lost in the welter of facts on every aspect of Rush's life, from his first American ancestor to his 45th year. As a model of research, this biography cannot be faulted. Even those closely familiar with the man and the period will find new and valuable data in it, drawn from the original sources, most particularly from the letters Rush received and the daybooks of his office. But as the reader proceeds through chapter after chapter densely packed with details that include summaries not only of Rush's major publications but also his newspaper communications, he may wish the author had been more selective—and organized his abundant materials in chapters dealing sequentially with major topics, instead of fragmenting these topics through many chapters covering only a year or two apiece.

With the important exception of his pioneering work in psychiatric theory and treatment (now receiving perhaps more attention than at any time in the past), Rush's reputation as a medical scientist and practitioner has never recovered from Holmes's detestable destruction. He left Rush, as a physician, dead. David Hawke in this new and vastly more thorough biography of Rush than any that has been produced earlier, appears to recognize this established truth.

He hedges a little by saying that his book, which takes his subject only to 1790, does not emphasize "the medical side of Rush's career"—because, up to that point, almost a quarter of a century before his death, Rush's "commitment to medicine was more practical than passionate; it provided the income to care for his family."

L. H. Butterfield, editor in chief of "The Adams Papers" of the Massachusetts Historical Society, edited the "Letters of Benjamin Rush."

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Author of "The Inspector General"

6 Culinary chance

13 Uneasy

15 Sweet stuff

16 Fall

17 Nixon's predecessor

18 Melville title

21 Repeat

23 Paper measure

24 Pull of information

26 Book size

28 Italian river

32 Saki

35 Certain elms

37 Relative of a greasy spoon

38 Washed-up

39 Galley

40 Certain falls

41 Steamer

42 Litho

43 Horse opera

46 Certain stars

51 Not diluted: Abbr.

53 New York five

55 Whipper

56 Miss Van Vooren

58 Forage crop

60 Rock

61 Range event

62 Privateer

63 Affliction

DOWN

1 Figure of folklore

2 "The Incident"

3 Copters

4 Statue trio

5 N.T. book

6 W.W. II craft

7 Mouths

8 Pied-à-

9 Nevada resort

10 Cal. campus

11 Skelton character

12 West for one

13 Dramatic conflict

14 Zealous adherent

20 Large sandwich

23 Chateau d' (sauterne)

25 Words of disinterest

27 Turnout

29 Sullen

30 Follows constantly

31 Tree

32 German salute

33 -kiri

34 Memory improvement

36 Enoch

37 Telly initials

38 Satellite used for TV

40 Partner of now

43 Superficial show

45 Water in Italy

47 Arabian native

48 Town near St. Louis

49 Very disagreeable

50 Kind of dash or stick

51 Channel

52 Unusual individual

54 Deer track

56 Bible book: Abbr.

57 Where: Lat.

59 Winter wear

مكتبة الأمل

Trails in Cup by 18

Miss Proell Takes 3d Downhill of Year

By Bernard Kirsch

BADGASTEN, Austria, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Annemarie Proell didn't do what comes naturally today and went on to win a women's World Cup downhill Alpine ski race which is now second nature to her.

The 18-year-old Austrian, growing bigger and stronger each season, and learning to control her instincts, made a fierce out of the race by winning it by more than 3 seconds. Several coaches called the margin of victory "absurd" because the course was not technically difficult, and thus it was the sort of race which is

5 Black Hawks Picked to Start For West Stars

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP).—Bobby Hull will have a lot of familiar faces with him when he starts his 11th National Hockey League All-Star game. Four of the other five West Division starters are teammates from the Chicago Black Hawks.

Bill Goldsworthy of the Minnesota North Stars is the only non-Black Hawk on the West squad selected by the Professional Hockey Writers Association and announced yesterday.

Right winger Hull and left winger Goldsworthy are joined by center Stan Mikita, defenseman Pat Stapleton and Bill White and goalie Tony Esposito.

Named to the second team were Chicago's Dennis Hull and Chico Maki, Gump Worsley, Ted Harris and Doug Mohns of Minnesota and the St. Louis Blues' Garry Unger.

The West coach for the Jan. 25 game at Minnesota will be Billy Reay of Chicago.

Australian Sets Swimming Mark

SYDNEY, Jan. 12 (Reuters).

Australian 18-year-old Brad Cooper dipped 48 seconds off the world 800-meter freestyle record tonight.

Competing in the New South Wales championships, Cooper clocked 8 minutes 28.8 seconds.

The record of 8:38.8 had been held by Australia's Graham Winder, who was second in tonight's event.

Earlier, Australian star Shane Gould, 15, added another record to her impressive collection when she set a British Commonwealth record for the women's 100-meter butterfly.

Miss Gould, who holds the world records for all five major freestyle events, clocked 1:03.1 to beat the record of 1:05.4 held by Elaine Tanner of Canada.

NHL Results

Tuesday's Games

St. Louis 7 (Murphy 2, Thompson 1, Plager, Morrison, Segen, St. Louis 10 (Richard, Richards, Laroche).

Philadelphia 3 (Redmond, Karasander, Redmond, Redmond, Johnson, Philadelphia 4 (Redmond, Karasander, Redmond, Karasander, Johnson).

San Jose 3 (Tallon, Karasander, Karasander, Karasander, Johnson, San Jose 4 (Tallon, Karasander, Karasander, Karasander, Johnson).

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VICTORY IN THEIR GRIP—Annemarie Proell of Austria (right) and countrywoman Wiltrud Drexel, who finished 1-2 in skiing downhill, respectively, lock hands in triumph.

Yepremian and Clark Know Strain of Kicking

By Dave Anderson

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12

(UPI).—As a rookie five seasons ago, Gary Yepremian slapped his

cheek to stop it from twitching. In his ninth season two months ago, Mike Clark let the pressure

"defeat me" in a duel for his job.

Such has been the strain of competition on the rival field-goal kickers of the Super Bowl.

But now, when Yepremian lines up for the Miami Dolphins, his

cheek no longer twitches. And now, Clark of the Dallas Cowboys

contends that Tom Fritsch, an Austrian soccer-style player who

replaced him briefly at midseason, "no longer exists" in his mind.

Yepremian, whose 37-yard field goal won football's longest game

in the 27-24 playoff victory over the Kansas City Chiefs, has

emerged as the National Football League's most compelling special-

ist.

Making History

"In that overtime," Yepremian

said yesterday, "I had been around football enough that I

knew how much money is involved. I knew that this was the

time to come through, to let them know they are justified in

paying me. And when I kicked the ball, I was making history.

That ball going through the goal posts is a picture I'll never take

out of my mind."

As recently as two seasons ago, Yepremian was unemployed in

pro football. He was unwanted by the Detroit Lions, whom he had

joined in 1966 after setting with his brother, Krikor, in Indiana-

polis.

"I am an Armenian," he said,

"but my family moved to England because of the civil war in Cy-

prus and I attended an American school there. I played sand-

lot soccer. Then my brother in-

vited me to Indianapolis for a visit and I fell in love with Amer-

ica right away. It was so clean. London had been so dirty, the

soot."

His brother wrote to many

teams, but only the Atlanta Falcons and the Lions granted the

left-footed soccer-style a tryout.

"The Falcons liked me but the

Lions offered more money. In my first game, against Green-

Bay, on the kickoff Herb Adderley ran it back and he had

Ray Nitkowski blocking. I didn't know who Ray Nitkowski was

then. I had no face mask on. Ray Nitkowski hit me a forearm across

the face but somehow he made Adderley fumble the ball."

After the 1968 season, which he spent with the minor-league

Michigan Arrows, he was released.

The next year he had a six-month Army hitch.

"By then, the Lions had fired

Mean but their general manager, Edgar Anderson, told me I should

try. He asked me, 'Do you mind if I write letters?' I

was amazed. Coach Don Shula of the Dolphins was the only

one who replied with a positive answer. By the second game in

1970, I was activated. I have been ever since."

Clark, out earlier by Philadel-

phia and Pittsburgh, thought he was a fixture with the Cowboys

until they imported Fritsch last summer after a European scout-

ing tour.

"I guess I let the pressure de-

fect me," Clark explained. "I

kept my job during the preseason but rather than stopping them,

Tom and I had to compete every day in practice. I couldn't relax

because I knew I'd be competing the next day. It was a com-

petitive situation that the coaches created. Mentally, I just wore

out."

When he missed field goals of

25, 30 and 40 yards in a 23-10

loss to the Chicago Bears, he was

replaced on the roster by Fritsch.

Two weeks later, Fritsch pulled

a hamstring muscle, and Clark

says, "I knew I had my job back for at least two weeks. I relaxed.

I went fishing, I flew. I fly a

small plane. I forget about him.

Winners Wax Enthusiastic

Coaches Toil, Trouble To Brew Ski Mixture

BADGASTEN, Austria, Jan.

12 (UPI).—Behind closed cellar

doors, two United States women's

team coaches were stirring their

special brew today when sud-

denly a voice asked, "Is the

machine cooking?"

"It's going strong," said head

women's coach Hank Tauber in-

to the walkie-talkie and then he

returned to mixing the soup pot

over a burner.

A half-hour later, head team

coach Willy Schaeffler, still on

the downhill course where the

women would race later in the

day, reported to the ski room

that the temperature of the air

and the snow was still about the

same—minus 2 centigrade for the

air, minus 6 for the snow.

And Tauber and his assistant,

Ron Sargent, continued in the

ski room with the three-part

blue one-part yellow wax soup

which they soon would spread on

the bottoms of the skis their girls

would soon use.

The ritual of waxing skis takes

place every day there is a race

Waxing, simply, enables a skier

to go faster.

Ability Helps

"(Annemarie) Proell and

(Franziska) Macchi are not win-

ning races because their wax is

better. They're better skiers,"

said Tauber.

"The interesting thing is that,

all the other teams are doing the

same thing now that we're doing

here," Tauber said. Still, if one

team waxes its skis, every-

one else must do it as an equalizer.

Waxes are made in different

consistencies which are various

colored differentiates. What wax

should be used depends on the air

and snow temperatures of race

day. According to Tauber, "The

best wax to use should have the

same hardness of the snow it has

to slide on. For instance, a hard

wax won't go on a soft surface—

such as newly-fallen snow which

has yet to be packed.

According to the label on the

wax package, air temperature has

a greater influence on the type of

wax to be used because "at a

steadily rising air temperature the

snow condition deteriorates and

moistens."

This morning after learning of

weather conditions, none of the

U.S. coaches thought that waxing

would greatly influence today's

race—waxing is most important

in the downhill as there are not

many turns and it is the fastest

event—because weather condi-

tions had stabilized. Thus, most

teams would "guess" on the

right wax mixture and everyone

would be equal.

"Sometimes, you try to out-

guess everybody else," said Tau-

ber, referring to what the tem-

perature might drastically change

to from morning—when the wax

is applied—to afternoon. "Some-

times, you try to find out what

other teams use."

For today's race the U.S.

coaches picked out a wax which

had a range from minus three to

plus three—the right predicted

afternoon temperature.

"Still, after a race," said Tau-

ber, "only one person thinks he

has good wax—and that's the

winner."

—BERNARD KIRSCH

Russian Soccer Coach

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (Reuters).

Alexander Ponomarev, 33, was

appointed senior coach to the

